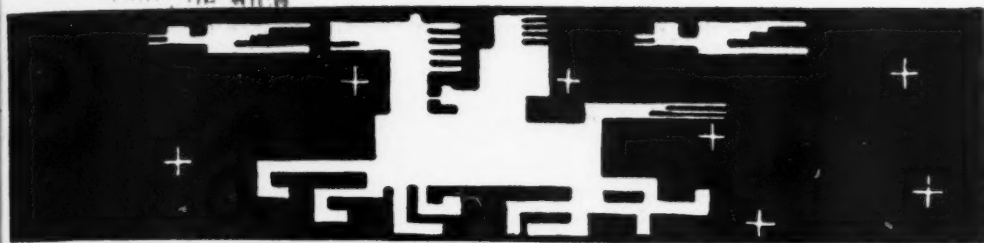


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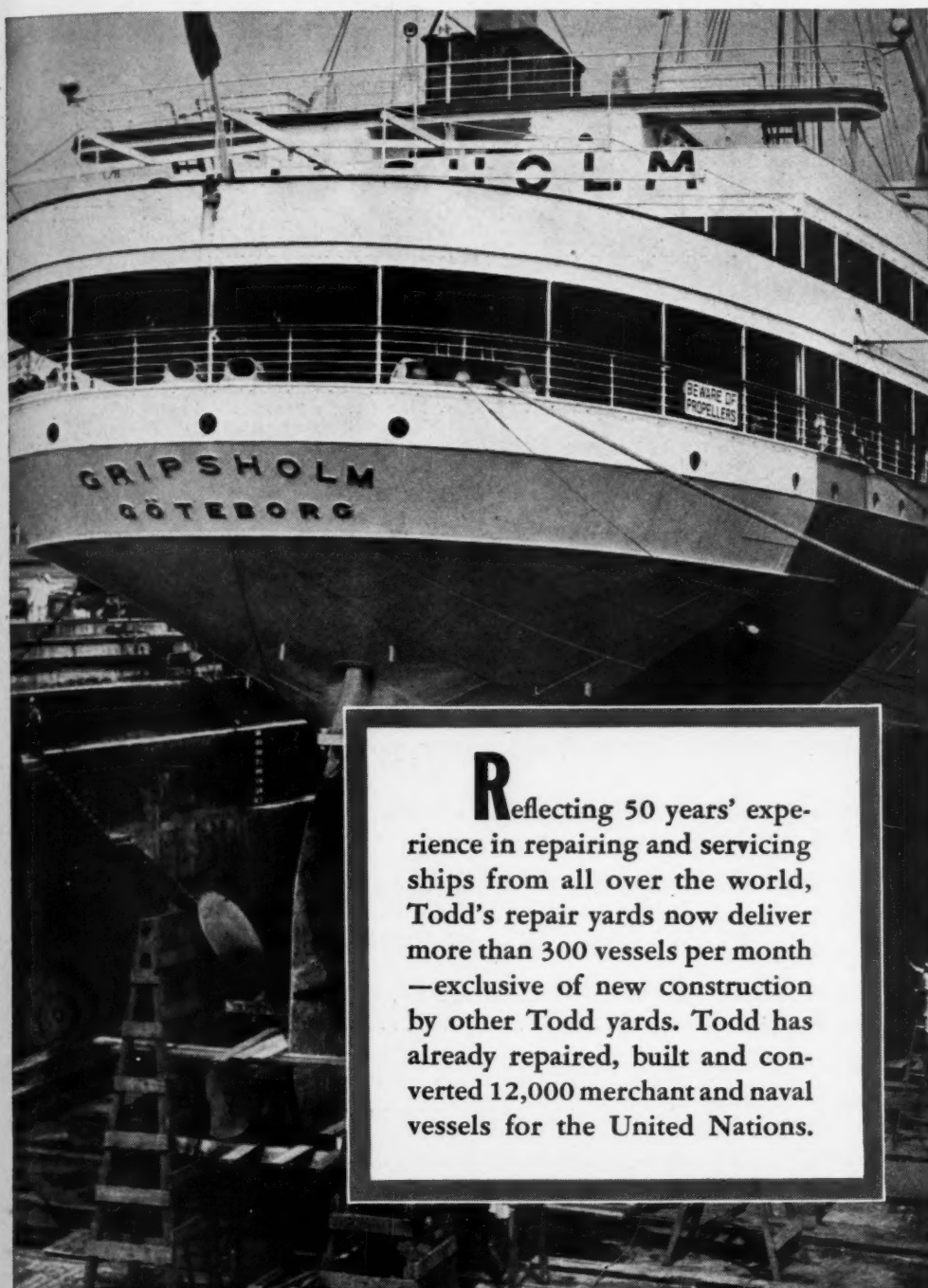
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# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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VOLUME XXXII

JUNE, 1944

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## Great-Hearted Sweden

BY JOHN A. GADE

*"A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss."*

NO NATION has more faithfully than Sweden made itself its brother's keeper. Because she has done so, even to giving what she needed herself, the children and children's children of the present generation of Danes, Finns, and Norwegians will rise up and call Sweden blessed. In the post-war decisions of the great, victorious Powers, Russia may possibly put her foot down against a common foreign policy and a common defensive alliance of the three Scandinavian nations—including or not Finland—but Russia can never hinder the union of their hearts any more than Germany can today prevent the country-wide half-masting of the Swedish colors on Norway's national day.

The cultural homogeneity, the many common traditions, and particularly humanitarian ones, the marked linguistic similarities, the common nationalistic attitude, the uniform adherence to the Evangelical Lutheran Church have all been potent ties binding the three countries together for centuries. The misfortune of one has been the misfortune of all three. What has been living death to Norway has strongly affected Sweden and Denmark. Sigrid Undset recently wrote: "The Danes, the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the Icelanders have felt, ever since the Middle Ages, that they were an ethnic entity. They may differ among themselves, but seen in relationship to other nations they are a family with common traits and a common development, in spite of family feuds and brawls that have occurred throughout the centuries." When such differences caused the rupture of the Swedish-Norwegian Union



in 1905, this was accomplished without any armed conflict, which surely would have been inevitable had the two opponents been South-European nations.

In the present conflict, when German transit through Sweden was finally forbidden, this swept away the greatest difficulty standing as a barrier against friendly and trustful relations between the two countries. In the misery and distress of her neighbors Sweden has proved their truest friend. No Congress or Cabinet or blockade has hindered the alms she has given with both hands. Hearts and homes have been opened alike to every hunted fugitive and starving refugee, quislings alone excepted. "Her pity gave ere charity began."

Swedish public opinion has not minced words in expressing its sentiments both orally and verbally. Prince Wilhelm of Sweden recently said: "Sweden has a debt to pay. . . . It can never be paid through humanitarian aid, however great, but it can at least be made to appear easier to owe, if we do everything in our power to ameliorate the sufferings on the other side of the border. . . . It cuts like a knife, when we think of the unspeakable distress and inhuman sufferings forced upon our neighbor. Our privileged position carries with it obligations." One of the best known Swedish professors commented: "The tragedy of Norway, more than anything else, has taught us Swedes how great an abyss divides us from the New Order in Europe, and the absolute incompatibility between our North and the Europe of guns and prisons."

After the recent Danish nightmare, special prayers were held in Stockholm's churches and the Dean of the Cathedral said in his sermon: "Those responsible for the bestial actions in Denmark have placed themselves outside the pale of human fellowship," while one of the best known Swedish dailies wrote: "For some time a widening abyss of terror and hatred has threatened to isolate Germany from the rest of the world. Its leaders must be blind if they do not understand the feeling of abhorrence that is steadily increasing in neutral Sweden."

"The Norwegian nation," said one of the Swedish leaders, "has been crucified by its conquerors and native deserters. Every assistance we can render will be a symbol of our gratitude and of the admiration we feel for the heroic conflict of the Norwegian people. Each new outrage in Norway has been met by a corresponding outburst of Swedish help and sympathy. The Swedes refuse to have it said of them that they deserted their brother country when its need was greatest. They followed with respect and sympathy Norway's hard fight for an existence worthy of human beings."

While this article is primarily concerned with Sweden's help to Nor-





*A Huge Bonfire Was Lit at Hälsingborg on the Swedish Coast as a Christmas Greeting to Elsinore on the Danish*

way and Denmark, we cannot omit a passing tribute to the great-hearted manner in which she has attempted to aid wherever help has been needed by the stricken European nations, above all Finland and Greece. To Sweden "charity has been all mankind's concern."

One-tenth of the inhabitants of Finland, among them a large number of her leaders, are of Swedish descent and still speak the Swedish tongue. During the earlier Russian-Finnish war, before the general European conflagration broke out, Swedish assistance in terms of money amounted to nearly \$125,000,000, whereof \$38,000,000 in personal contributions. Over half a million workingfolk contributed a day's earnings monthly and farmers gave regularly a certain percentage of their produce. Every Swedish city adopted at least one Finnish community which it pledged itself to rebuild in post-war days. Over nine thousand Swedish volunteers joined the Finnish forces.

And now, in the present Finnish conflict, though there is not the same sympathy for Finnish policies, charity continues along the same course. Several thousand Swedish families are caring for over twenty-five thousand Finnish children. Up to seven hundred wounded and crip-



*"Svenskbyn" in Namsos in Northern Norway, Consisting of Prefabricated Houses  
Donated by Swedes*

pled Finns are receiving care at one and the same time. In Finland thirty Swedish feeding stations give seven thousand Finnish children at least one square meal a day and many more of them have a Swedish godfather or godmother guaranteeing their continued existence. During the recent peace negotiations with Russia, Sweden offered to supply Finland with food in case she should find it possible to accept Russia's peace terms. Without such help Finland, lacking the food supplied by Germany, would face starvation and Russia's terms might seem impossible of acceptance.

When Sweden heard of the German intent to deport the Danish Jews to Germany or prepare a worse fate for them, she offered to receive them all and look after them. Germany scorned even to reply to the offer and the Danish flight across the Sound commenced. Today over thirteen thousand have actually arrived from Denmark while many, of course, have drowned or been shot in their precipitate flight. Some six thousand of these were Danish Jews; two thousand were non-Danish Jews who had hoped to find an asylum in peaceable and neutral Denmark, and the remainder were Danes. The German action against Jews in Denmark caused a wave of public horror and anger to sweep through Sweden. One editorial after the other in papers repre-



*A Street in Molde with a Row of Swedish Houses*

senting all shades of public opinion, referred to "the bestial conduct of the Nazis." And some of these publications had in by-gone days been markedly pro-German.

Upon the arrival of the Danes, the Swedish Government took formal action welcoming them. Three huge old castles, several hotels, and many homes were opened, all entry formalities were waived and free railroad transportation offered. There was food, clothing, and roofs over their heads for all, from the well-known Nobel Prize winner, Niels Bohr, to the humblest browbeaten Jew. The children and the aged were cared for in special homes and boarding houses. The head of the Swedish Government's Social Welfare Board directed the work. Collections were started throughout the country, one city alone contributing over \$10,000 the first day. The Chairman of the Riksdag Committee for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor Östen Undén, after calling attention to the reaction in the Swedish press, continued: "The Germans must not be surprised if this reaction will also find expression in other ways, both cultural and material." The first necessities of the situation met, the Swedes set about organizing forty-five refugee camps to be run, very sensibly, by the Danes themselves.

In caring for the Jews, Sweden has done more than reassert her traditional tolerance. She has announced to the world that it is possible, despite war and hardship and danger, to be warm-hearted and decent and humane, and she has not been backward in showing her contempt for the treatment meted out to Jews by their Nazi oppressors.

In European relief elsewhere Sweden, through her Red Cross under the unflagging leadership of its President, Prince Carl, has cooperated intimately with the International Red Cross in Geneva. Not only King Gustaf's brother, but various other members of the royal family are giving all their time and energies to the work—inspiring examples to the Swedish people.

In addition to 21,000 Norwegians and 13,000 Danes, Sweden on January 1 had 3,500 German, Austrian, and Czech refugees (most of them Jews), 2,500 from the Baltic countries, about 1,000 Russians, 1,650 Poles, besides smaller numbers from almost every country in Europe. Since then additional arrivals have brought the total number up to 47,000.

In dealing with the relief problems, so varied according to need and locality, Sweden has shown the practical common sense so characteristic of her race. Greece was starving even worse than any other nation. So Swedish vessels, easily chartered, were sent to Canada for wheat, purchased under the auspices of the International Red Cross, and a constant succession of them came across the Atlantic and arrived in Greek harbors, until the Swedish-Swiss Relief Committee was last winter feeding half the children of Greece. Next, the emaciated French children tugged at the Swedish heartstrings, and feeding stations for them were opened in Marseilles, Lyons, and Nice. British prisoners in German concentration camps wanted books and writing paper, so twenty-five thousand English books were collected in Sweden as well as endless crates of paper. And Austrians, Belgians, and Poles have all been helped as far as lay within Swedish means. Many a Belgian mother must have uttered a prayer of thanksgiving, when in bringing her child to the Queen Astrid home in Spa, she saw in the entrance hall the portrait of her lost and beloved Swedish-born Queen.

A large sum was collected for the Save the Children Fund, the greater part of which was sent to the children of France, Norway, Poland, Finland, Belgium, and Greece, all distributed through the International Red Cross. The Swedes have failed to see the logic of the arguments that have deterred the British and United States governments from saving the children in the occupied countries from starvation. They offered ships to carry the food and were ready to control the distribution, but Washington said No. They were all the more grateful





*Refugees in a Camp Near Gävle in Sweden, Administered Entirely by Norwegians.  
They Are Making Wooden Houses to be Set up in Norway*

when they at last learned that the United States authorities had finally consented to allow the Norwegian Relief Committee in the United States to forward \$10,000 a month to Sweden's Relief Committee to be spent on food packages for starving Norwegians, particularly school children of the larger cities, and \$100,000 for Norwegian refugees in Sweden.

Sweden's help to Norway has been the greatest of all, and as astounding as it is admirable, when one considers that Sweden is far from being a rich country and has only six million inhabitants. She has accomplished what she has done, despite being rationed far more severely than we experience here in America. The quality of her bread has degenerated, and the supply of live stock fodder has been reduced.

In the last decades prior to the war, Sweden was passing through a Medicean age, with all her arts and handicrafts flowering as never before. The average of her citizen's education was probably the highest in the world. Possibly because of this her charity has proved so boundless. To the Swedes, Christian civilization is basically understood as the recognition of all European nations as one family in which brotherhood must be practised. In assisting Norway, Sweden's problem has been twofold: aiding the more than twenty thousand that have fled across her borders and helping, as best she might, the afflicted ones on the

other side. The latter has not always proved easy. But the Swedes have found ways. As for instance, when the Nazis alleged that they had no available freight cars with which to carry and distribute Swedish food-stuffs in Norway, the Swedes replied they would not merely deliver the food but also provide the cars. That stumped the Germans.

The social welfare system built up for decades in Sweden has been expanded during the war and has proved highly useful through the experience and the organization it has provided. Under the aegis of the National Committee for Norway, various other bodies have been organized, each with its specific field of relief work. Some six and a half million dollars of voluntary contributions have been collected to date. In attempting to help, Sweden has worked in close cooperation with the Norwegian Government in London. Norwegian refugees in Sweden, so far as they have not been able to earn their own living, have been wholly financed by the Norwegian Government, from money earned by the Norwegian merchant marine. A special organization has been set up to care for Norwegian refugees safely escaped across the border, and there is also a committee in Stockholm composed of representatives of various political, cultural, and young people's organizations. Upon their first arrival the refugees are not only given food and clothing and work but certain "comrade societies" have been formed to welcome them in homes and villages.

So many able-bodied Swedes have been called to the colors that it has naturally left many vacant jobs, where help has been badly needed. Thus seven thousand of the Norwegian men are today employed in the forests, two thousand in farming, three thousand in factories, and one thousand in road building, while others practise some handicraft. Many of the Norwegian women serve as waitresses, in offices, or in textile factories. Norwegian teachers have been given schoolrooms where they can continue the Norwegian education of the children.

It is difficult to say enough as to what has been done in all this work by Swedish Labor. Instead of striking for higher wages, workers in large industrial plants and groups of artisans have made sacrifices in order to help. Most of them have time and again given a day's wage each month or worked overtime or on Sundays so as to contribute their mite.

The work of the National Committee for help inside Norway has grown to such an extent that its last announcement calls for a monthly expenditure of \$300,000. "Keep the children alive," is its constant challenge—though it is well aware of the fact that their parents also are undernourished. The Swedish Committee is today feeding 110,000 school children and 21,000 grown people. The committee states it can

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*This Little Girl's Father Was Imprisoned by the Germans in Norway. Her Mother Was in Stockholm. Friends Smuggled Her Across the Swedish Border and Deposited Her on the Doorstep of a Farmhouse. Thence She Was Sent on to Her Mother Whose Address Was Fastened on the Child's Coat*

keep a child alive on \$6.25 a month. Owing to the pitiful condition of their charges inside Norway, the Swedes have twice begged permission from the occupying authorities to bring children to Sweden. The cynical reply has been that there was no necessity for this; there was no means to transport them, and "the parents did not want them sent." Even sick children unable to obtain hospital care were forbidden departure. A mother who offered to carry her sick child to the frontier was knocked down "for insolence." Child mortality has increased to three times

that of pre-war days. Indeed it is true that it is the innocent who are made to suffer most. It would be difficult to find a decent, self-respecting Swedish family of means who did not have a Norwegian "god-child." Help is sent in many ways. One day it is five thousand layettes, the next day condensed milk, or boys' and girls' clothing. Sweden has sent butter, too, although the monthly ration in Norway, even if sparingly used, lasts no more than three days. Hundreds of pounds of sugar have also been dispatched and nearly a million dollars worth of ready-made houses as well as medicaments, seed potatoes, and a long list of whatever things were most urgently needed.

Sweden has built up in Norway an organization for the distribution of relief which not only could be greatly extended, if means and opportunity were at hand, but which, owing to its experience, might prove of the highest value to the work of U.N.R.R.A. It will stand Sweden in good stead when Norway and Denmark are finally rid of their tormentors and Sweden can and will aid her two brother countries with free hands.

For some time a steady stream of proposals have been submitted to

the Swedish Government by individual citizens, societies, and organizations urging that the country should be prepared in time with a worthwhile contribution by which to aid and support the war-stricken countries. Acting upon these many appeals, the Government submitted to the Riksdag several bills dealing with the question. When the Riksdag met last fall, a special commission was appointed for the purpose of planning such share as Sweden might take in post-war international relief and rehabilitation work. The Government asked the Riksdag for a preliminary grant of twenty-five million dollars for the work involved. In its statement to the Riksdag the Government declared its conviction that this request voiced the wishes of the Swedish people. The Government further advised that Sweden's aid ought in the first instance to be given to the Northern neighbor countries, owing to the special bonds which united them to Sweden as well as to the fact that their geographical position made speedy aid to them possible. The *Manchester Guardian*, in commenting upon Sweden's proposal to participate in post-war reconstruction, wrote: "Sweden has become the first neutral country in Europe to take practical steps to contribute to the planning of post-war relief and rehabilitation. Sweden's intention is welcomed by the Allies as important both from a political and a material point of view. In regard to the latter it is clear that the possibility of Swedish help to the Northern countries will primarily become an important fact in the planning of Northern reconstruction," and the *Yorkshire Post*, dealing with this same subject, said: "It is good, just now, to receive news of the Swedish Government's proposal, when the war has as yet not reached its climax and it surely seems as if the war will leave years of need and ruin in its wake. This is probably the first example of a neutral power not only declaring its willingness to contribute to post-war relief, but also taking steps to implement its readiness. In a certain sense Sweden's contribution may be regarded as a thank-offering for having so long been spared the horrors of war. But her act has a wider significance. The Swedish Government has plainly understood that the damage of war cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time unless the enormous tasks are undertaken in a spirit of large-minded cooperation. It is intended that the Swedish relief activities shall be shaped in consultation with the countries needing help and in contact with the international relief organizations. There lies the most helpful aspect of the Swedish proposal, for though free supplies of certain goods will be of the greatest value in overcoming the immediate wounds left by the war, it is the free cooperation in liberal exchange of goods that will do the most good in the long run."

Sweden's example has illumined the way for others to follow.

*Pictures by Courtesy of the American-Swedish News Exchange*

# Denmark Without a Government

BY STEN GUDME

**D**ENMARK has now been a part of Hitler's European fortress for more than four years. The outside world will probably divide these forty-eight months into two distinctly separated parts, namely, the first forty months from April 9, 1940, to August 29, 1943, when the Germans, from whatever motives, treated Denmark as a "model protectorate" while consecutive Governments tried to carry their country through the war as unmolested as possible, and the second period which started with the dramatic events of August 29. These events included the German declaration of martial law, the Toulon of the Danish fleet, the resignation of the Government, the imprisonment of the King, and the arrest and internment of many prominent Danes, including all officers of the army, many politicians and journalists, and others. The Germans completely lost control of their nerves during the early days of August, partly owing to internal affairs in Denmark, and partly because of the threat of invasion.

The Danish home front will probably answer that this distinction is only outwardly correct. With every justification, they will say that it is the actual resistance of the Danish people that counts. From the outset the Danes made plain their view of the occupation, and it is fair to say that by the autumn of 1942, through sabotage and demonstrations, they had forced the Germans to acknowledge the existence of a home front in Denmark. On September 2, 1942, the Prime Minister, Mr. V. Buhl, had warned the Danes against continuing their acts of sabotage, alluding to the possibility that Danish justice might not be maintained if it did not stop. But the Danish home front had already made its choice, and the Chairman of the Danish Council in London, Mr. Christmas Möller, was in full agreement with prevailing sentiment at home when, on September 6, he declared on the radio that active resistance must go on. And on it went. The ridiculous crisis caused by the Führer's anger over King Christian's laconic reply to a flowery birthday greeting followed, and on November 9, 1942, the Scavenius Government was installed by German orders. The Danish home front was now a powerful force with which the Germans had to reckon seriously. It was evident to all Danes that this would be the last Government under the occupation; there could be no more compliance.

Scavenius had one good card in his hand in this difficult game; a new

German Minister with whom to cope. A few days before Scavenius took office, Dr. Werner Best had succeeded Herr von Renth-Finck as Berlin's representative in Denmark. Renth-Finck was a careerist who had not belonged to the National Socialist Party and was therefore under the necessity of strengthening his position by showing that he could get results. He displayed no understanding of Danish sentiment and wrote exaggerated reports<sup>a</sup> back to Berlin. Dr. Best soon found that Renth-Finck had been very clumsy in handling Danish affairs, and himself adopted a policy which was unexpected as coming from a man out of the ranks of Himmler's organization. The Danes were given back certain facilities and liberties which had been taken from them by Renth-Finck, and for a period of seven or eight months no special demands were made on the Danish Government. The German concessions, however, were only superficial ones, and it was no secret to the Danish activists that Dr. Best was merely trying to extract the utmost help for the German war effort from Denmark. This applied in the first place to Danish agriculture, but it also affected the country's industry, for some 20 percent of Danish industrial plants were working for the Germans. Not that this 20 percent amounted to very much quantitatively, but it was important to the Germans. To mention only one thing, all Danish shipbuilding yards were forced to cooperate in an ambitious scheme called the Hansa Shipbuilding Program.

July and August 1943 became months of crisis. The number of acts of sabotage leaped to double that of the preceding months. The fall of Mussolini on July 25 sent a ray of hope through the country and the return of Danish workers from the bombed city of Hamburg seemed to foretell that the end of the Third Reich was approaching. At the same time the homecoming on leave of the criminal elements of the Free Corps Denmark stirred up trouble everywhere. Major strikes broke out in a number of provincial towns and in some of them developed into general strikes, completely paralyzing the life of the places concerned. The Germans were certainly becoming nervous, and the whole of Denmark was seething with trouble at a time when the German High Command had been faced with the possibility of an Allied invasion in the North. Things could not continue like this. Moreover, the German commander-in-chief in Denmark, General von Hanneken, had in the meantime decided that, once and for all, he would do away with any danger that might be presented from the Danish armed forces. Small though these were, their presence caused him uneasiness as being a threat to the German rear in the event of an invasion taking place.

It is still difficult to define what was the real cause of the Danish revolt on August 29, but it is safe to say that German counter actions

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to the strikes and sabotage caused feeling to run high amongst the people, leading ultimately to German demands of such a nature that they violated the Danish sense of justice. Even if the Government had been willing (which it was not) it could not have accepted the German ultimatum of August 28, demanding among other things the introduction of a state of siege, the taking of hostages in Odense, and capital punishment for saboteurs. The people would simply have revolted. No Danish Government could do otherwise than set its face against such measures. If the Germans could devise no other means to stop the resistance movement, then they would have to take the necessary steps themselves, and in their own name. The King, Government, and Rigsdag unanimously rejected the demands, and during the night between Saturday and Sunday, August 28 and 29, the Germans found themselves compelled to declare martial law all over the country.

The events of August 29 are now well known. They were sufficiently dramatic to arouse the attention of the whole world, which had witnessed so much suffering and bravery during the last decade. During the months which have since elapsed, the eyes of the world have week after week been turned towards Denmark. The general impression is that Denmark is a country in which sabotage is at least equal to that in any other occupied land, and now the time has come for a more detailed picture of life in Denmark to be given, for the Danes have lived for eight months without a Government.

Opinions among German military and political leaders had probably differed for a long time as regards the line of policy to be adopted in Denmark. During by far the longest period of the occupation the military representative, General von Luedke, opposed any strong measures; he hoped in this way to keep the country quiet and not to impose an extra strain on the German army. The political emissary, on the other hand, the careerist Minister von Renthe-Finck, was anxious to show quick results—not least in political questions. He even went so far as to back the ill-famed Nazi leader, Frits Clausen. In the autumn months of 1943, however, under the Best-von Hanneken regime, the situation was reversed. Dr. Best had relied upon the original German idea of Denmark as a "model protectorate," while the German commander-in-chief, in the face of the invasion threat, wanted to safeguard the German army in every possible way. August 29 meant the defeat of Best's policy; he bitterly called himself "a dead man" in Danish affairs from then on, and he spoke scornfully about the "ridiculous little country" which had not understood what served it best. General von Hanneken now had the power in his hands, and ruthless methods were applied. While his posters announced the introduction of martial law, hundreds

of Danes were arrested, including especially many intellectuals who were supposed to have "poisoned the Danish outlook." Furthermore, a number of political leaders were also arrested—though these were chosen only from the ranks of the Conservative Party, the Germans thus acknowledging the influence of Mr. Christmas Möller. Socialist members of the Rigsdag and trade union leaders were permitted to remain at liberty, probably with the idea that they should keep the working classes quiet. In addition to these measures, saboteurs were prosecuted before German courts, even if their arrest had taken place before August 29. The first death sentences were carried out. The Army and Navy had been dissolved, the men sent home, and the officers arrested. The strength of the German army in Denmark was increased to at least 200,000 men, and the watchword for the Jutland fortifications was "full speed ahead." Of these defense works the underground newspaper, *Frit Danmark*, published a description in February. The line is said to form a belt 75 meters in breadth, consisting first of a ditch five meters deep and six meters broad, then a barbed wire zone ten meters deep, then trenches and bunker systems, and last of all a broad cement road running laterally for the easy movement of troops from one spot to another. Three new aerodomes have also been built. Through this intensive construction work the costs of the occupation rose from 7 to 9 million Kroner a day, as compared with only 5 million Kroner at the beginning of the year. Germany's total debt to Denmark has now already passed the 5 billion Kroner mark.

General von Hanneken ruled with an iron hand, but Dr. Best still would not abandon his idea of establishing some sort of Danish cooperation. His judgment of Danish mentality had proved wrong in August, when he had believed that the Scavenius Government would once more submit to German demands. Now he hoped that the duress of martial law, the anxiety of the people at the signs of growing unrest, the curfew, and other oppressive measures would induce the responsible leaders to form a new Government. But thirty-nine days went by—the longest period of siege, incidentally, endured by any occupied country—and despite all Dr. Best's efforts there were no symptoms of giving in on the part of the Danes. Even after Dr. Best had actually succeeded in persuading the President of the High Court, Dr. Troels-Jørgensen, to sign a letter addressed to King Christian on September 16 in which he argued that it was the King's duty to appoint a non-political cabinet, the King refused to do anything without first consulting the responsible political leaders of the country, who unanimously rejected the idea. Dr. Troels-Jørgensen had written as if he were the spokesman of all the thirteen members of the High Court, but in justice to the other twelve

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members it must be stated that, immediately when the affair came to light, they dissociated themselves from the action taken. It was impossible for Dr. Best to find a quisling among either the higher civil servants or the important business men. The very few who might a year earlier have been willing to consider such a thing now saw only too clearly the writing on the wall for the Third Reich, and they also feared the reaction of the Danish people to such a step. Neither were any Nazis available. Dr. Best had drawn his own conclusions and taken the broad hint provided by the elections of March 1943 when Frits Clausen's party was unwillingly forced to tell the world that Nazism in Denmark was as dead as mutton, and that even German propaganda and bayonets were unable to gain any support for it. Though the Danish Nazi Party may have continued to exist on paper, it had no power at all, and Frits Clausen himself had had to be deported to Germany. To have brought him back to Denmark and have made him chief of a Government would have been even more ridiculous than Caligula's appointment of his horse as Consul. Denmark is probably the only country dominated by Hitler where it has been possible to write the word *finis* beneath the execrated chapter of Nazism while the occupation is still in being.

When the Scavenius Government resigned, it had asked the civil servants to continue in their offices, and, after intensive consideration of the problem, they agreed to do this in order that the daily life of the country should not be interrupted. They feared at first that the free world might misunderstand their action and interpret it as a kind of collaboration, but, as one highly placed civil servant expressed it on the day on which the decision to continue in office was reached, the only other choice was to permit a complete breakdown of the whole machinery of the country. This would have resulted in conditions very like those in Norway, where the only link between the Quisling Government and the population is the Red Cross. The free world will probably accept this explanation, as have the Danes at home. It is, however, an absolute condition that the civil servants may not use their powers for any purpose other than the day by day running of the country. If a law expires, it can be renewed exactly as it was; promotion and dismissal of civil servants can take place; but no political decisions at all will be accepted by the Danish population.

Just as Danish politicians cannot be persuaded to collaborate, so the Danish people could not be prevented from carrying on the revolt against the Germans which started in July and August last year. Sabotage continued with unabated violence; the daily number of sabotage cases in July was approximately two, but it now averages ten. It can be

stated that sabotage activities in Denmark are under the firm control of a secret organization and, to use Mr. Churchill's phrase about the R.A.F.'s bombing offensive, they are directed "with scientific precision" against the various targets which, from time to time, it is found necessary to attack. This means that for occasional periods we do not hear so much about sabotage cases, because some objectives are naturally less spectacular than others. While, for instance, we are certain to hear about attacks upon such establishments as those of Burmeister & Wain and other shipbuilding firms, we hear much less about sabotage attacks on German military installations and communications, which have been the chief objectives during the past few months.

About the popularity of sabotage I think it is fair to say that up to August 1943 there were varying feelings about the different forms of resistance. While the overwhelming majority of the people supported and encouraged the illegal information work done by the underground press, there were many who feared and disapproved of sabotage. The propaganda line which urged that this sabotage resulted only in damage to the Danish production machinery and did little or no harm to the German war effort had some effect upon the population. The day of August 29, however, radically changed all this. I have recently spoken in Stockholm with quite a number of civil servants, factory owners, and others, who confessed that they had not been sympathetic towards Mr. Christmas Möller's talk on sabotage broadcast through the B.B.C. in September 1942 and at that time had even attacked it. Now, however, they understood that it had been necessary, because it had indicated a line of policy which Denmark was bound to adopt. Of the present popularity of sabotage there can be no doubt. Even the farmers, who have to think of living animals instead of inanimate machines, recognize the necessity of sabotaging the German war effort.

The actual extent of the harm done to the Germans by the sabotage campaign is another matter. It is pointed out that the Danish industrial contributions to Germany are really insignificant—not least, perhaps, because the Germans have not been able to produce the necessary raw materials. For instance, the famous Hansa Program of Shipbuilding has not been anything like fulfilled. To employ figures by way of illustration, it can, however, be stated that industrial exports to Germany dropped by 10 percent during 1943. This is due partly to the direct effects of sabotage, and partly to its indirect results, since those comparatively few business men, factory owners, and engineers who would be willing to work for the Germans are deterred by a wholesome respect for the saboteurs.

Evidently Dr. Best was not able to put a stop to sabotage. At the end

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of September, therefore, the Führer himself stepped upon the scene. In Europe it is known that the German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, and Dr. Best, and even von Hanneken strongly advised against it, but the monomaniac Hitler returned to his pet theory that it was once more the Jews who were at the root of the trouble. On the eve of the Jewish New Year, when most Jews should have been gathering in their homes, the persecution started. Through leakages of information, news had reached the Jewish community of their impending doom, and during the following few days the world witnessed an astonishing effort on the part of the whole Danish people, who successfully combated the Gestapo and the German army and got nine-tenths of all Danish Jews safely across the Sound to Sweden, where asylum had been offered to them all.

Persecution of the Jews did not, of course, stop the sabotage, because actually they had had next to nothing to do with it. The Germans had to continue the application of their usual means; about twenty young Danes were sentenced to death; about two hundred have been deported to German concentration camps or prisons, and many more are imprisoned in Denmark. On the whole, however, the Germans succeeded in laying hands on a very small proportion of the activists, since no help was afforded in rounding them up. The Danish police simply refused to collaborate, inasmuch as the Germans had invoked the Hague Convention for the treatment of populations in hostile territory. Had it not been for the few traitors who acted as denouncers of their countrymen, the Gestapo would actually have been fighting like blind men.

The next effort of the Germans was to try and antagonize the population against the saboteurs. For this purpose a lawyer, Hr. Krenchel, was sent to the microphone and in the course of a few weeks' broadcasts actually managed to make an impression on certain sections of his listeners. It was, however, soon discovered that he was only a paid agent of the Germans.

The next move was to try and frighten the Danes by making use of the Schalburg Corps—consisting of some two thousand Danish traitors—who started a counter offensive against the underground front. They endeavoured to make sabotage unpopular by directing their own sabotage—"negative sabotage" as the Danes called it—against objectives of purely Danish interest. They furthermore sent fake parachutists and Norwegian quislings in the guise of patriots to try and get on the track of the secret organizations, and when the patriots had to liquidate some of the Nazi denouncers who threatened the safety of the underground front, these retaliated by murdering well-known Danes, including Pastor Kaj Munk. The idea was to make the Danes think that their

whole organized life was in jeopardy and thus make them turn against the patriotic front.

Although Dr. Best failed to revive the myth of the model protectorate and failed also after August 29 in his efforts to get Denmark back to normal working through a puppet Government, and although yet another failure had to be recorded against him for being unable to stop the sabotage, surprisingly enough he still seems to enjoy the confidence of Berlin. Moreover, he still seems to abide by his old theory that he can get more out of Denmark by using velvet glove methods. So far as can be judged today, Dr. Best seems to want to turn Denmark into a kind of *reservat*. Through an intensified plunder of Danish stocks it would, of course, have been possible for him to have obtained sufficient food to increase German rations for a period, but when that period was over they would have had to be reduced again. Moreover, it is a mistake to believe that Germany badly needs any increase in rations at the moment. Dr. Best's idea was that it would be better to have at hand a good larder which could be used in an emergency. The Danes, however, have not let themselves be tempted into any sort of cooperation, and at this writing, eight months after August 29, the King is still a prisoner in his castle, and neither Government nor Rigsdag is functioning. The Danish people themselves are able to show more resistance and more sabotage results than ever. They are grateful for the work done by Danes out in the free world, but they are well aware that it is they themselves who are bearing the brunt of the battle in Denmark, and they hope that before the war is over they will be rewarded by receiving the treatment of Allies.

*Sten Gudme is a Danish newspaperman now living in London*



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# Norway's Life Line to the Sea

By A. N. RYGG

PEOPLE OF NORWEGIAN race have, it is generally admitted, formed a desirable addition to the American nation, and have made valuable contributions to the life of the commonwealth. But in no field of human endeavor has their work been of more importance than in shipping, the fisheries, and everything that pertains to the sea. Along these lines their tradition, experience, and natural inclination for the work have enabled them to render first-class service to their adopted country. It is a source of great satisfaction and pride to them that the two countries, the United States and Norway, which have always been on the friendliest terms, and have the same political, cultural, and social outlook, are now fighting side by side in order to maintain their principles and ways of life. The following article is an attempt to trace the close relationship between Norway and the United States in shipping and what pertains thereto.

One hundred years ago the Norwegian Merchant Marine, which then amounted to only 245,000 tons, began to expand and take part in international trade. In earlier years its ships, being mostly small and old, had to a great extent been limited to traffic along the Norwegian coast, and were usually laid up in winter time. Some ships would go into the Baltic with herring and bring back much-needed rye; and other neighboring countries would be visited, but only an occasional vessel was to be seen on this side of the Atlantic. About 1845, however, the Norwegian Merchant Marine began to grow so rapidly that by 1875 the total tonnage had increased to 1,420,000 tons, and the number of seamen had risen from 21,000 to 62,000. Norwegian brigs and barks became familiar sights in the ports of the United States. Every boy in the coast towns of Norway knew the names of the American ports and longed for the time when he himself should set sail for foreign shores.

The great expansion of the Norwegian shipping industry during these years may be ascribed to several causes outside of Norway, such as the repeal of the British Navigation Act, so that foreign vessels could trade without restrictions in Great Britain and its colonies; the Danish German wars; the war in the Crimea, and the American Civil War. Not least, however, it was due to the growing emigration from Norway to the United States. This emigration, says Jacob S. Worm-Müller in *Den Norske Sjøfarts Historie*, did not employ a large number of ships—at most about fifty a year—but it could be depended upon every

spring and grew in volume, thereby encouraging the owners to invest in better and larger ships, suitable for ocean traffic. It also fostered the growth of an independent class of shipowners.

The emigrant ships often carried, besides the passengers, cargoes of iron, which was highly rated here in America, and they would take back with them to Norway cotton, wheat, flour, rice, tobacco, rye, log-wood, resin, and other wares. This young country was rapidly increasing its output of farm products and had become the chief source of grain for Europe. There was an increased demand for shipping, and the Norwegian shipowners were able to supply it. This may be put in another way: The Norwegian farmers went West and raised grain, which the Norwegian sailors took to Europe. Other mass products, in the shipping of which Norwegian vessels came to take an important part, were lumber and petroleum. Later the banana trade became important. Sailing vessels under the Norwegian flag monopolized for many years the shipment of lumber from Gulf ports such as Mobile, Pensacola, and Jacksonville to the South American ports Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, but this trade ceased with the disappearance of the sailing vessels after the First World War. Gradually Norwegian ships in astonishing numbers became engaged in the traffic on America, and Norwegian sailors by the thousands emigrated to New York and other seaports over here in order to seek employment at high wages on American ships, yachts, harbor vessels, and in the Navy. After 1870, the number of Norwegian ships in the Port of New York increased from 100 in that year to 1100 in 1879, most of them loading grain, and it has been claimed that there might be at one time more than three hundred Norwegian vessels at anchor in New York harbor with crews numbering up to three or four thousand men.

The year 1880 is generally regarded as marking the culminating point in the struggle between steam and sails. The steamer had definitely won over the sailing vessel by reduced costs, increased capacity, and faster schedules. While the Norwegians also went over to steam gradually, building mostly small steamers that could be used, for instance, in the banana trade, they nevertheless stuck to their sails for many years to come, seeking charters where they still could compete. This again had the peculiar effect that, while the number of Norwegian ships entering the port of New York grew less, the number of Norwegian sailors coming over here to seek employment on board American ships was on the increase. It has been estimated that in the year 1893, there were 23,000 Norwegians engaged in the American Merchant Marine and on board yachts and harbor vessels.

The change from sail to steam was an actual catastrophe to many

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*The Emperor of Stavanger, One of the Chief Ornaments of the Old Sailing Fleet,  
Built 1876*

towns, particularly in the southern part of Norway where shipyards were common. Up to this time the Norwegians had built their own ships from materials which grew in their own forests, and comparatively little capital was required. Steam made such shipbuilding die out, and for many years to come the seamen and the skilled shipbuilders could find nothing to do except by going across the Atlantic, where their reputation was second to none. The following extract from the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1881 is characteristic of the admiration with which Norwegian shipowners and seamen were regarded in America: "Inspired with the true characteristic energy of the northern races of the world, inhabiting a country where fair play in the race of life and steady habits among the people are the rule, the Norwegians have been able to secure by their enterprise as large a share of our transoceanic carrying trade as we enjoy by inheritance. They have crowded every port on the whole American coast, and they now employ as large a number of sailing vessels of the best class in our great ocean trades as we do ourselves."

The number of sailing vessels owned in Norway kept on growing till 1891 when the top was reached with 3,002 ships of 100 tons and over. Shipping stocks were held by all classes of the population. The total tonnage of this fleet amounted to 1.4 million tons. The sailing ships then commenced to lose ground, while the steamers were increasing in number. Of the total tonnage of about 2,450,000 which Norway had at the

outbreak of the First World War, between 60 and 70 percent was steam tonnage. In rank Norway had become the fourth of the nations engaged in shipping. Foreigners find it hard to grasp the fact that a nation of less than three million people—less than half the population of New York—has been able to maintain a position as the world's third or fourth greatest shipping nation; and this despite the fact that Norway's shipping lacks the support offered by extensive colonial possessions, and that only a small part of the fleet is able to find employment in traffic to and from home ports. As a matter of fact, Norway had, in 1939, 1663 tons for every thousand inhabitants, that is to say, more than four times as much, proportionally, as Great Britain.

While there were thousands upon thousands of Norwegians in the American Merchant Marine, they and other Scandinavians were also numerous in the Navy and in the Coast Guard which often was called jokingly "The Scandinavian Navy." Many Norwegians were with Admiral Dewey at Manila, and they fought against the Spanish fleet outside Santiago where on only one battleship, the *Indiana*, there were no less than 61 Scandinavians. In fact, if we go far enough back we find two Norwegians in service with Paul Jones on board the *Ranger*, the *Serapis*, and the *Alliance*.

There are still large numbers of seamen of Norwegian descent serving as captains, officers, and able seamen in the American Merchant Marine, on harbor vessels, and in other capacities connected with the sea, but they have to a great extent become citizens of the United States in order to meet the stricter requirements of recent laws.

It is a peculiar fact that, during all these years, while Norway was growing up to be one of the Great Powers in shipping, there was no Norwegian passenger line connecting America and Norway. If a Norwegian wanted to travel to the United States or vice versa, he had to do so under a foreign flag. True, the Norwegian American Steamship Company was started in 1871 with five steamers, but after the great boom which followed the American Civil War came a sharp decline in emigration. There was also very little freight, and after six years the line had to give up and put its ships into other traffic. This is so much more to be regretted, as the great boom in emigration from Norway developed only a few years later. It was thirty-seven years, however, before the Norwegian America Line came into being, the first ship, the *Kristianiafjord*, arriving in New York in 1913. This Line has drawn Norway and the United States much closer together; it has developed passenger traffic and interchange of goods; and it has encouraged intercourse and cooperation in many ways. Of its twenty vessels three were passenger liners and of these only one remains with the



*Types of Norwegian Sailors in an Atlantic Convoy*



*A Greeting Between Shipmates*

company, and is in the service of the United Nations. The second fell into the hands of the Germans when they invaded Norway, and the third was sunk by a torpedo or mine outside the east coast of England.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, the sympathies of Norway, whose windows are said to open towards the West—to Britain and the United States—were without question with the Allies, although she remained a neutral. It was stated at the time that the Allies did not want Norway as an active partner in the War, as that would only have given them another small country to look after. The Norwegian Merchant Marine was nevertheless of the greatest benefit to the Allies and in spite of extensive losses, particularly after the beginning, in February 1917, of the unrestricted German U-boat campaign, refused to quit the sea. At the outbreak of the War this fleet was surpassed in tonnage only by that of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, but Norway had a higher percentage of losses than any other country. At least 829 Norwegian ships were sunk; 67 ships disappeared, and 30 ships were seriously damaged. These losses amounted to 49.6 percent of the tonnage Norway had in 1914.

Norwegians were not only carriers, but took the initiative in shipbuilding in the United States. It was about this time that *Shipping Illustrated* wrote: "A glance at the ownership of the tonnage building in this country for cargo carrying purposes in the general trades will reveal that the Norwegians are overwhelmingly the mainstay of the American shipbuilding industry of today. There is more enterprise, imagination, daring in what Norway is doing than has been displayed in ocean trade by America in half a century."

The Norwegian Merchant Marine had suffered such heavy losses during the hostilities—one half of the fleet having been sunk—that by the end of the War it had dropped from fourth largest in the world to eighth, in spite of the considerable replacements which had been made during the War. This was, of course, a serious situation for a country which to a considerable extent is dependent on shipping for its economic welfare, but during the years between this and the next World War, Norwegian shipowners succeeded not only in making good the war losses but also in building up the most modern and one of the largest merchant fleets in the world.

In the years before the turn of the century, the Norwegians had concentrated on tramp shipping. Their barks and clippers searched the Seven Seas for freight to carry, but now in rebuilding their fleet they struck out along new lines, going in heavily for tankers which by 1939 numbered 272, constituting 44 percent of the total tonnage. Most of these tankers were large ships with Diesel engines and a speed of from

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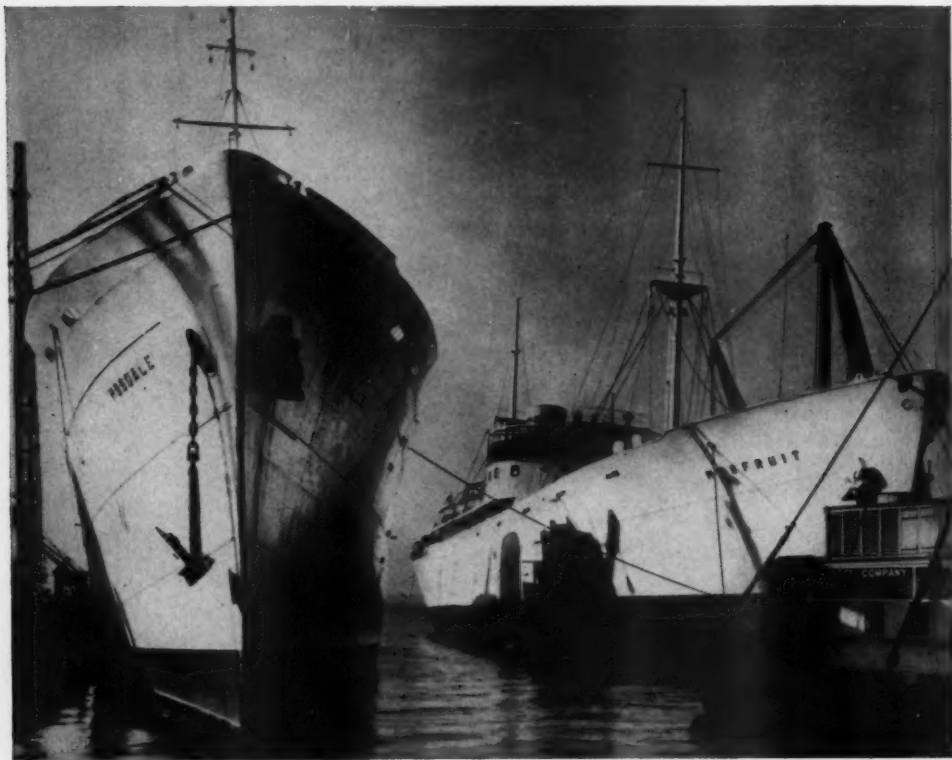


*One of the Largest and Finest Cargo Liners in the Norwegian Fleet*

11 to 14 knots. Refrigerated fruit carriers—a “white fleet”—with a speed of from 14 to 18 knots was taking care of the requirements of the shippers in the Canary Islands, the West Indies, South America, and the Pacific. During these years Norway was also rapidly developing regular liner services with a fleet of about 300 vessels, and her whaling fleet consisted of 28 large floating whale-oil factories and 110 whale catchers. Norway had again become fourth as a shipping nation with a total of 4,835,000 tons, a truly remarkable achievement, and of this modern tonnage 45 percent was under ten years of age.

At the same time the Norwegians were in the forefront as regards advanced social laws for the protection of seamen, dealing with conditions on board, crew's quarters, sickness, accidents, old age benefits, etc.

Four years ago, on April 9, 1940, it came as a shock to the whole civilized world that industrious, peaceful, and beautiful Norway had been invaded without warning or provocation by a tricky, deceitful, and brutal aggressor. The Norwegians defended themselves valiantly for two months, but they were finally overcome by vastly superior numbers. It was ninety million people against three million. The Germans failed, however, to get possession of the Norwegian Merchant Marine. True, they got the vessels that were in the harbors of Norway at the time of the invasion, amounting to about 800,000 tons, but many of



*Two Sister Ships: One Has Been Sunk, the Other at This Writing Has Made the Record Number of Wartime Crossings*

these vessels were small and unsuited for traffic on the high sea. The bulk of the Norwegian fleet was away from the homeland sailing the Seven Seas, and these all followed the directions sent out by the Norwegian Government that they proceed to British, American, or other friendly ports. Thus it happened that Norway was able to throw into the service of the United Nations a splendid and modern fleet of about 1025 ships with a tonnage of four million and manned by highly skilled seamen. Ever since the occupation of Norway by the enemy this large body of seamen has been entirely cut off from families and homeland. The fleet was requisitioned by the Norwegian Government and has been managed by the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission (Nortraship) with main offices in New York and London and headed by Øivind Lorentzen, Director of Shipping. This organization has become the greatest shipowning concern in the world.

As everybody knows, this Norwegian fleet has left a glorious record in the annals of the United Nations, having brought about 50 percent of the oil and gasoline and 40 percent of the foodstuffs to the British

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Islands during the worst crisis of the War. Norwegian seamen have performed many individual deeds of valor, which space does not allow us to mention.

But Norway has had to pay dearly for what she has achieved and for the honor won. In the First World War she suffered greatly, losing half her fleet, but the amount of tonnage sent to the bottom so far in this War is much larger. Before Norway even entered the War 54 of her ships were sunk by the Germans. In 1940 she lost 83 ships; in 1941, 108; in 1942, 163; and in 1943, 61. As a matter of fact, this first-class fleet which originally numbered 1025 vessels, has now, by torpedoing, bombing, and other enemy actions, been reduced to between four and five hundred, while more than three thousand seamen have met their death. But these terrible losses have not for a moment daunted the Norwegians. On the contrary, they are still going strong with all they have. They have never wavered in the hope that the sun will soon shine again over a free and happy Norway.

It is self-evident that a large merchant marine is an economic necessity for Norway, as the country is not self-sustaining in the matter of foodstuffs, but has to import large quantities, and furthermore the unfavorable balance of trade thus created has to be paid for by the earnings of Norwegian ships. In view of the great losses sustained, the serious problem for the Norwegians will be to bring back their fleet to what it was before the War, and this will be doubly difficult as the country occupied for years by the German hordes has been sucked almost completely dry, and the people have been prevented from operating their own shipyards and thereby to some extent making up their loss of tonnage.

There is no question but that the Norwegians will have a hard struggle, lasting many years, in order to restore their fleet to what it was when the War broke out, but they put their reliance in the good will and generosity of the United States and Great Britain. In the War they have exerted themselves to the limit and have held back absolutely nothing. This fact, they feel, should count heavily in their favor when it comes to the allocation of ships.

Since the United States entered the War after Pearl Harbor, such an enormous shipbuilding program has been carried on that the country at the end of the War will have the largest fleet ever owned by any nation in the history of the world. This gigantic fleet will perhaps total 35,000,000 tons, whereas it only amounted to 11,000,000 tons at the beginning of the War. It would therefore appear to be easy for the United States to put into effect its long declared policy to have a merchant marine of sufficient size "to carry its domestic waterborne com-



*Carrying Airplanes on the Deck*

merce and a substantial portion of the waterborne export and import of foreign commerce." This would, perhaps, require from fifteen to twenty million tons. No decision has been reached as to how far beyond this the country would want to go, but it is plain that in order to safeguard her own interests the United States should make a substantial addition to her Merchant Marine, while keeping in mind the fair requirements of other nations.

In 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, only 10 percent of the international commerce of this country was carried in American bottoms, as the seagoing merchant fleet had been reduced to barely 800,000 gross tons. But in 1921 American ships carried 51 percent of the volume of the country's foreign trade. From this point the percentage declined gradually until 1936 when it was only 29.02 percent of the value. The reason for the difficulty in keeping the fleet at a high level may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that the United States offers so many opportunities for paying investments of capital within the country that shipping is being neglected.

The argument has been advanced that foreigners obtain large sums of money by selling shipping services to Americans—in the year 1937 \$366,000,000—and that the amount ought to be reduced. This may be

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*Guns Ready for Action*

met by the statement that the United States cannot expect only to sell but must also buy. There must be reciprocity. If the foreigners do not earn money they cannot buy American goods, and business is at a standstill. For instance, Norway in the years 1937 to 1939 imported from the United States \$94,000,000 worth of goods and exported \$56,000,000 worth. The import surplus was thus \$38,000,000. Without the earnings from shipping, Norwegian importers would not have been able to buy more than they sold. It can be said, therefore, that owing to her shipping Norway was able to buy an additional \$38,000,000 worth of American products.

Mr. Math. Anzjøn, a captain in the Norwegian America Line with long experience in traffic on this side of the ocean, writes in *Norsk Skipsførertidende*, published in New York, that the disposition of the enormous Merchant Marine which the United States will have on hand when the war is over, will constitute a great problem. Twice in twenty-five years this country has received the lesson that a great Power should have a Merchant Marine of a size in reasonable proportion to its position and resources. Therefore the Captain feels that the competition from the United States will be much sharper this time than after the last War. Good navigation schools are also being established, and this

will increase the professional feeling and pride of the officers, so that it may no longer be safe to assume that Americans will not go to sea, because they can find better employment ashore. However, the Norwegian seamen and shipowners have on earlier occasions been able to fight themselves through serious depressions and will do so again.

Even Britain which for hundreds of years has dominated the sea, seems to be getting nervous at the outlook of having to play a secondary rôle in the realm of shipping, and indeed there is no question but that the United States will have the upper hand. On this subject Mr. A. S. Lippsett writes in the *New York Times* under date of February 27, 1944:

"It is imperative to ask ourselves at this juncture where the United States stands with regard to other seafaring nations. With the merchant fleets of our Allies largely destroyed, the question persists to what extent American shipping will be called upon to help restore the maritime resources of these Powers. Until now restoration of these losses from American shipyards has been negligible. . . . The situation has an important bearing on post-war economic rehabilitation, and particularly on the revival of merchant shipping, on which Norway and other Powers depend for the economic existence of their people. The following figures are illustrative. Just before the outbreak of the war the British Empire possessed a total of 21,215,000 gross tons of merchant shipping; the United States was second with 12,003,000 tons; Japan third with 5,630,000 tons; Norway fourth with 4,835,000 tons; and Germany fifth with 4,493,000 tons; France, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Belgium, etc., following in succession. The merchant fleets, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, have become shadows of their former selves. The United States has forged ahead to an all-time commanding lead. The British, their shipyards working full blast, manage to keep going. Neutral shipping has also suffered from the depredations of marine warfare. These facts speak a language of their own. If ever there was a time for the shipping interests of the United Nations to sit down and analyze their conditions, mutual relationship, and future expectancies, it is now."

In a publication issued in November, 1943, by the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, it is said that replacements from Great Britain number nineteen ships totalling 191,000 tons dead weight. Replacements from the United States (for operation only, with title remaining in the U.S.A.) eight vessels totalling 78,000 tons dead weight. Total for both countries 269,000 tons dead weight, which is equal to about 6.7 percent of the losses of Norwegian merchant ships in the war to

November, 1943. Some additional replacements have been made since the date mentioned.

When peace comes there will be an enormous amount of reconstruction work to be done all over the world with vast demands for shipping, and the Norwegians feel that it is of importance to the devastated nations that the Norwegian Merchant Marine be recognized and maintained by replacements from the fund of ships now being created in the United States and Great Britain.

*Dr. A. N. Rygg, in his book Norwegians in New York, 1825-1925, has given a full account of Norwegian Ships and Sailors in American Ports, relating many deeds of individual prowess*

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## Autumn in Reykjavik

BY TOMAS GUDMUNDSSON

*Translated from the Icelandic by EDWARD THORLAKSON*

I SEE THAT summer is going,  
I see it in the faces of men and women,  
And I hear it in the tread of their feet.  
Everybody seems to be cold,  
And everybody is hurrying, hurrying,  
Trying to escape something that is just ahead.  
People are hurrying home,  
Home through the swift coming darkness.  
And when they get home they slam the door and say:  
"Boy, am I glad to be home."

The people are crowding into the city.  
The streets are full of people  
Streaming in all directions,  
Looking for hats to wear and houses to live in.  
There are young girls from the country,  
Who walk with hesitant steps,  
With strange ideas of love in their heads,  
A glow of anticipation in their eyes,  
And the flutter of temptation in their hearts.  
And there are young men from the east,  
Looking for education.

And there are hired men from the farms,  
Nursing wounds not yet healed  
In hearts callously broken.  
Yes, all roads lead to the city,  
And all eyes turn to the city in autumn.  
For people have grown tired of the dull, dead valleys,  
Where romance sleeps under heavy-lidded eyes.  
And they have grown weary of the thundering ocean,  
Hammering monotonous poems on a desolate shore.

So the young people say goodbye  
To fjord and valley,  
And make for the city.  
But in their eyes lingers the light of their valleys;  
And in their ears, the deep murmur of the beach.  
For the houses remind them of the towering cliffs of their childhood,  
And in the noise and laughter of the streets  
Their ears catch the echo of the pounding sea.

The new life keeps tugging at their heart strings,  
With promises of endless excitements.  
Will you come to the movies tonight?  
(Dark Dancer—in Technicolor).  
Say, wasn't that a swell looking girl on East Street. . . .  
You know—the one powdering her nose by the window?  
What about a drink? What'll you have?  
Meet me at Hotel Borg. Afterwards a dance at Idno.  
And then—well—what do you say?

The city is like that,  
For in spite of all they say about it,  
It's a bright, smiling world behind the darkness and the rain.

And the rain will come all right.  
It will pour,  
Forty days and forty nights. . . .  
Endless torrents of rain,  
Streaming down from the roofs,  
Running down the window panes,  
Rushing along the pavement,  
Until houses and people, and even the sky  
Are reflected in the dirty puddles  
Like a fantastic dreamworld.

For the rain is never so penetratingly wet,  
Or so miserably cold and raw as it is in the autumn.  
A constant threat to the well-pressed crease in your trousers,  
A dreadful menace to the shape of your new fall hat.



The Lord doesn't discriminate.  
It rains on all alike,  
On the just and the unjust,  
The rich and the poor.  
And He tolerates the fact  
That a few well-shod feet  
Have all the rubber overshoes.  
Most people can't afford them;  
They walk sullenly through the rain  
Muttering of the revolution.

But it's a great season for the writer.  
For autumn comes  
With a harvest of themes for the poet.  
Perhaps it's a faded flower,  
Symbol of lost happiness;  
Or the dusk,  
Shadowy reminder of death.  
And the heart of the poet is glad  
At the thought of these sorrowful themes  
That make good copy.

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.—When the first edition of *Fagra Veröld* (Beautiful World) appeared in Reykjavik in November 1933 it was sold out within a few days. A second edition was published in December of the same year, and a third in November 1934. This interest in a book of poems was exceptional even for a nation of poetry lovers like the people of Iceland. Everybody wanted to read it. Tomas Gudmundsson was affectionately claimed by the citizens of Reykjavik as their own poet, and to show their appreciation they gave him a trip to Spain, so that he could find fresh themes and delight them again with his poems.

The reason for Tomas Gudmundsson's popularity is not far to seek. Though the Icelanders may be justly proud of the intricate splendor of their poetry, they have rarely achieved the intimacy, spontaneity, and lightness that dances through every page of Tomas Gudmundsson. Perhaps that is why the young people take special delight in him. He is a mood-maker, a Debussy among the poets. He can be tender, playful, and ironic, without ever becoming heavy-handed. At the same time a lively sense of humor saves him from sentimentality.

His choice of themes also represents a new departure. Icelandic poets have written brilliant and passionate lyrics about their mountains and their glaciers and their waterfalls; they have produced immortal religious poetry like the hymns of Hallgrímur Petursson and Matthias Jochumsson, and many memorable narrative and philosophical poems. In Tomas Gudmundsson we see the emergence of urban sophistication. He writes of Reykjavik and the people of Reykjavik as Carl Sandburg writes of Chicago, and he does so with a sure lyric touch. Sometimes he writes without rhymes and in a free meter, but the texture of his verse is firm and sparkles with the alliteration, assonance, and connotations of sound which are the glory of Icelandic poetry.

# First Scandinavian Settlers in America

BY HALVDAN KOHT

FOR A LONG time the history of Scandinavian immigration in America began with the establishment of the Swedish colony "Nya Sverige" on the Delaware in 1638, and stopped there until it could take hold again at the large immigration in the nineteenth century. The colony on the Delaware was conquered by the Dutch in 1655 and later by the English in 1664. The Swedish settlement was only to a very small extent reinforced after that, but the Swedes on the Delaware played a not unimportant part in the development of the British colonies. It has often been mentioned as a just source of pride for their nation that during the American Revolution a Swede, John Hanson of Maryland, was president of the Continental Congress for a full year (1781-1782). His grandson represented Maryland in Congress for eight years, the last four years (1816-1819) in the Senate. But no further Swedish immigration was known until well after that time, and no Danish or Norwegian immigration was known on the American continent for that whole period.

The fact is that plans for Danish and Norwegian colonization in America had been discussed and attempted even before the Swedish government thought of founding New Sweden. As early as in the 1580s, a Danish nobleman, Erik Munk, notorious in his Norwegian fief as one of the worst of "peasant flayers"—and almost the only one who was reached by the arm of justice—from his prison tried to regain the favor of his king by evoking the ancient memories of Norwegian dominion in Greenland and holding out prospects of silver and gold in plenty for the royal treasury such as the King of Spain was receiving. His offer was not accepted, but his son Jens Munk took up his plans, and in 1619 sailed out in the royal service to find the Northeast Passage to India. He reached Davis Strait and meant to create a Nova Dania, or New Denmark; but almost all his men succumbed to want and disease, and it was only by extraordinary courage and tenacity that he succeeded in returning home alive, accompanied by no more than two of his crew. His failure discouraged further plans in the same direction.

In 1671, however, Denmark-Norway acquired three of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, and in the 1720s Greenland was re-colonized by the initiative of the Norwegian minister Hans Egede and the merchants of Bergen. At the former place very little real settlement took place; there came mostly Danish and Norwegian officials who

stayed only for rather brief terms. A few business men, however, moved from the islands to the continent and thus introduced a little (a very little) of a new Scandinavian element into the country that was to become the United States. The colony of Greenland, on the other hand, remained without any connection with the American continent.

From 1742 a certain number of Danish and, to a smaller extent, Norwegian immigrants arrived in the Herrnhuter colony, the so-called Moravian Brethren, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. But that was a short-lived movement.

It was a real surprise when, at the beginning of the present century, it was discovered that in the course of the seventeenth century, even from an earlier date than the establishment of New Sweden, quite a number of Scandinavian immigrants had reached the Dutch colony on the Hudson River, the later States of New York and New Jersey. That was the great age of Dutch sea power, and many Scandinavians, in particular Norwegians and Danes, took service in the Dutch marine; in fact it was the school of Norwegian and Danish navigation. Naturally, not a few of them followed the Dutch to their American colony and settled there, the first arriving as early as 1630, and the stream of immigration continued for the whole half-century of Dutch dominion in that part of America. The capital work by John O. Evjen *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630-1674* (Minneapolis, 1916) gives the biographies of 97 Danish, 57 Norwegian, and 34 Swedish immigrants in the lands on the Hudson River. In the year 1663 a ship with Danish emigrants even sailed direct from Denmark to New Netherland. After the English conquest of the colony, however, the Scandinavian as well as the Dutch immigration stopped.

In his work about this immigration Professor Evjen wrote: "All the known Norwegian and Danish immigrants up to 1674 settled in New York and adjacent territory. They did not go to the New England States nor to those in the South. And the Swedish immigrants settled either in New York or at the Delaware."

Now it is always hazardous to present a negative statement of history, in particular when the field has not been thoroughly searched. The very researches of Evjen and other students of the immigration in the Hudson area must raise the question whether Scandinavian immigration might not at the same time have extended to other parts of North America, and, as a matter of fact, traces of such a movement have been found at some places in New England.

The historians of New Hampshire tell about eight Danes who arrived there as early as 1631. The source of this information is an old

list of men who in that year were sent by Captain John Mason to his plantation on the Piscataqua River, where now the city of Portsmouth is situated. The list contains the names of fifty men, and at the end it adds: "Eight Danes" and "Twenty-two women." Some historians have assumed that also these twenty-two women should be counted as Danish. But that is a completely unfounded idea. The author of the list, who most likely put it together some fifty years after the date given, has simply not thought it necessary, or has not been able, to give the names of the women immigrants or of the eight non-English people who came with the stewards, agents, workmen, and servants of John Mason.

Until now no old document has been found or published that offers the names of those mysterious "eight Danes." Late in the nineteenth century an oral tradition was recorded which said that three of them were called Bensore (or Benmore), Miller, and Peterson. These names do not appear distinctly Danish, but among the names of other early immigrants in New Hampshire or neighboring parts of Maine some seem to suggest indisputable Danish origin. Among the signers of an address from New Hampshire settlers to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1665 (at that time New Hampshire belonged to the Colony of Massachusetts) I have noticed the name of John Amensun who might be taken for a Dane or a Norwegian (Amundsen?). The local historians, however, identify him, perhaps somewhat doubtfully, with a man called John the Greek or Amazon.

Yet, if we do not know the names, we do know something about the position and work of the eight Danish settlers. In the 1680s, a long time after John Mason's death, which occurred in 1635, testimony was taken about the rights of his heirs and other claimants regarding his plantation, and one witness, a planter of Piscataqua by the name of Francis Small who had lived there, he said, about fifty years, testified in 1685 that he well remembered how "Captain Mason sent into this country eight Danes to build mills, to saw timber, and tend them, and to make potashes, and that the first saw-mill and corn-mill in New England was erected at Capt. Mason's plantation, at Newichwannock, upwards of fifty years [ago]."

This is indeed very remarkable information. It demonstrates that those Danish immigrants achieved something very important for the development of New England. They started the mill industry in this country. Saw-mills in particular became the foundation of economic activities which had important consequences for the future of these colonies.

The mentioning of saw-mills might make one suspect that these "Danes," or some of them, were really Norwegians. One might expect



more experience of timber-milling coming from Norway than from Denmark, and in the seventeenth century Norwegians might often call themselves Danes. But there is no use in further speculation about this question as long as we know nothing more specific about the individuality of the eight Danes.

We dare not assert whether it was the result of local production or perhaps of importation when we find registered in the plantations of Piscataqua and Newichwannock a store of 2,573 boards and 1,495 pine planks in 1635 compared with only 50 boards in 1633.

Besides, we have to acknowledge that even Englishmen might have brought along some experience of saw-mills. There is a deposition of a certain Henry Longstaff, about 1699, telling that one of the English immigrants of 1631, a certain Ralph Lee, "kept the cattle of Mason and was also employed in making staves, etc."

Another aspect of Danish influence is offered by other evidences presented at the hearings of the 1680s. The first concessionaire of the Piscataqua plantation, Captain John Mason, never came there personally, but he took a great interest in the economic development of the colony. He improved much land, he built great houses and stored large quantities of goods there, and, one or two years after the establishment of the above-mentioned settlers in 1631, he sent over a herd of Danish cattle, said to be the first cattle imported from Europe into New Hampshire. They were, according to the deposition of two witnesses in 1685, "large beasts of a yellowish color," and one deponent said that he "did verily believe that from the cattle sent hither by Capt. Mason, most of the cattles in the provinces of New Hampshire and Maine have been raised, for this deponent doth not remember or [has] heard that any one person else did bring over any."

There are preserved some inventories of goods and implements belonging to the plantation of Piscataqua under the ownership of John Mason, one from 1633 and another from 1635. In the former are registered only 1 bull, 10 cows, and 2 calves; in the latter, 2 bulls, 22 steers and heifers, 24 cows and 10 calves, further 92 sheep and lambs, 27 goats, 64 hogs old and young, 13 mares and horses, 9 colts. This seems, at any rate, to suffice to confirm the deposition from 1685 that Capt. Mason had "a great stock of cattle upon his lands." After his death, however, the stewards of his heirs and also the individual settlers on his plantations took to themselves the cattle and other goods he had gathered there. All the deponents were particularly impressed by a special event in the 1640s, when Captain Francis Norton, at that time agent or steward for the heirs of Mason, drove away from Piscataqua about one hundred head of great cattle and sold them in or about Boston,

where this man then settled, deserting the plantation at Piscataqua. These were the big Danish cattle which brought the remarkable price of twenty-five pounds a head. One of the deponents who told the story had himself been employed by Captain Norton to drive the herd away for sale.

Such reports and facts attest to a surprising measure of Scandinavian, in this case chiefly Danish, part in the earliest settlement of New England. Indeed we may be able to point out some New England families still in existence who are descended from Scandinavian settlers of these early times.

We might easily be inclined to regard people of the name Hanson, who are not rare either in New England or in the southern States even before the great Scandinavian immigration, as being of Scandinavian stock. And in the South, at any rate, some prominent men of this name, active for instance in Georgia and Alabama in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, probably are descendants of the Swedish Hansons in Maryland. On the other hand, the names Hans and Hanson came into use, under Dutch influence, in Yorkshire and neighboring counties in England, and from there the names might be transferred to America. It is tempting to assume that the Hansons whom we find in the colony about Piscataqua in New Hampshire in the second half of the seventeenth century may be descendants of some one of the Danes who had been imported there in 1631, such as a Thomas Hanson mentioned there in 1657, the ancestor of a numerous family, and an Isaac Hanson mentioned in 1679. Later sources, however, assert confidently that Thomas Hanson had come from England.

Likewise uncertain is the national origin of some early settlers in the same area bearing the good Scandinavian name of Harald in different variations. That name was brought to England by the Vikings, and there it became even a family name. One William Harell came to the Piscataqua colony as early as 1639, and others with the same surname are mentioned a few decades later. They might be Scandinavians, for the name, as stated by one of the authorities on English surnames, "never attained any actual popularity" in England and was "far less common than might have been expected." Extremely few instances are given from older times, only one even from Dano-Norse Yorkshire. In fact, the name used as surname seems much more common in America than in England, and is comparatively often found in the southern States. That seems to indicate an invasion of Haralds from other countries. A Henry Harral in South Carolina is, however, explicitly stated to be of English descent. On the other hand, a family named Haralson which became prominent in Georgia and Alabama in the nineteenth

century was descended from an officer in the Danish army, Peter Haralson —just as likely to have been a Norwegian as a Dane—who came from Denmark via Holland in 1715 and settled in Virginia. At this moment nothing can be said with certainty regarding the national origin of other early immigrants bearing the name of Harald.

More affirmatively we may presume Scandinavian, probably Danish or Norwegian, origin for a family by name Iverson who, together with other colonists from Massachusetts, about 1695 came and settled in Dorchester, South Carolina, from whence they moved again, half a century later, to Midway, Georgia. A member of this family, Alfred Iverson, was United States Senator in the last years before the Civil War. The name Ivar was never in use in England, but was adopted by Welshmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, who, however, added their prefix Mac for designating the sons of an Ivar. It seems likely therefore that an Iverson in New England in the seventeenth century would be a Scandinavian.

We are on much safer ground, however, with the large family of the name Gunnison. Indeed, in this case we may feel quite sure that we have to do with a family of Scandinavian descent, living in this country since the early 1630s. Its American ancestor was Hugh Gunnison who probably was brought over to Boston by an English captain emigrating by way of Holland in 1631. According to a family tradition which can be traced back to his grandson, he was a Swede by birth. As far as my knowledge goes, his name, the son of Gunni, points rather to Norway, and possibly he came from Bohuslen, the province of Norway which was ceded to Sweden in 1658. Several Norwegian immigrants to New York in the seventeenth century were from that province, and they might well at a little later time be mentioned as Swedes.

About Hugh Gunnison the documents offer rather much information. In Boston he was first in the service of Richard Bellingham, later governor of the colony of Massachusetts. Then he became a vintner and owned an inn called the King's Arms Tavern. He sold it in 1651 and moved to Kittery at the Piscataqua River where he was licensed to keep another inn and "sell wine and strong water." At both places he proved to be a man who stood on his rights and easily got into quarrels. On one occasion, when he was angry with the proprietor of some land he had in tenure, he resisted the marshal on account of his way of proceeding: "He did give the marshal the law-book, bidding him look in it and act according to laws, then he would not hinder him." He became a kind of leader in his community; he was associate judge of the court of common pleas, and once, in 1654, he was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts. He married twice and had in his first marriage

three daughters, in his second one daughter and two sons. From the youngest son, Elihu, came a large progeny, and when a genealogy of his descendants was published in 1881, the author could boast that it embraced more than a hundred families and more than a thousand persons.

The family spread over the whole country, and many members were prominent in their communities. Hugh's son Elihu was a shipwright at the place that became Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and his descendants kept up the trade there for some generations. One of them, John Gunnison, we meet as a carpenter serving under Paul Jones in the navy of the American Revolution. In the middle of the nineteenth century another John Gunnison was a captain in the American army and a surveyor of the new lands in the Far West. The massacre of him and his men by the Indians in the Salt Lake region, 1853, made a sensation throughout the country. His merits were such that he got a place in the Dictionary of American Biography, recently published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. After him both Gunnison's Fort and Gunnison River, Colorado, were named. A town in Mississippi was named Gunnison, 1889, from the planter who had founded it. A curious fact about the name is that, in the earlier generations, it was often spelled Gullison. If that renders the old pronunciation, it would seem to point to origin from the name Gudleik, which, at any rate, is just as Norwegian as Gunni. In any event, here we have one of the oldest Scandinavian families in the United States.

A little younger, but still going back to the seventeenth century, is a family named Bowker in New England. James Bowker, from Sweden, came to Massachusetts and settled there in 1680. One of his sons moved to Maine. But there is in New England another family Bowker, of English origin, so not all Bowkers are Swedish-Americans.

All such facts suggest that further researches might disclose more of early Scandinavian immigration to America, in particular New England, than hitherto suspected. Here seem to be possibilities worth studying.



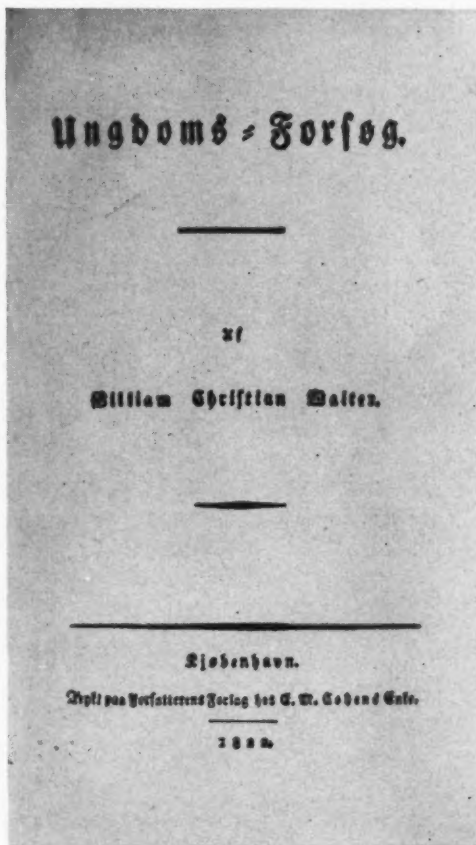
# An American Andersen Collection

BY JEAN HERSHOLT

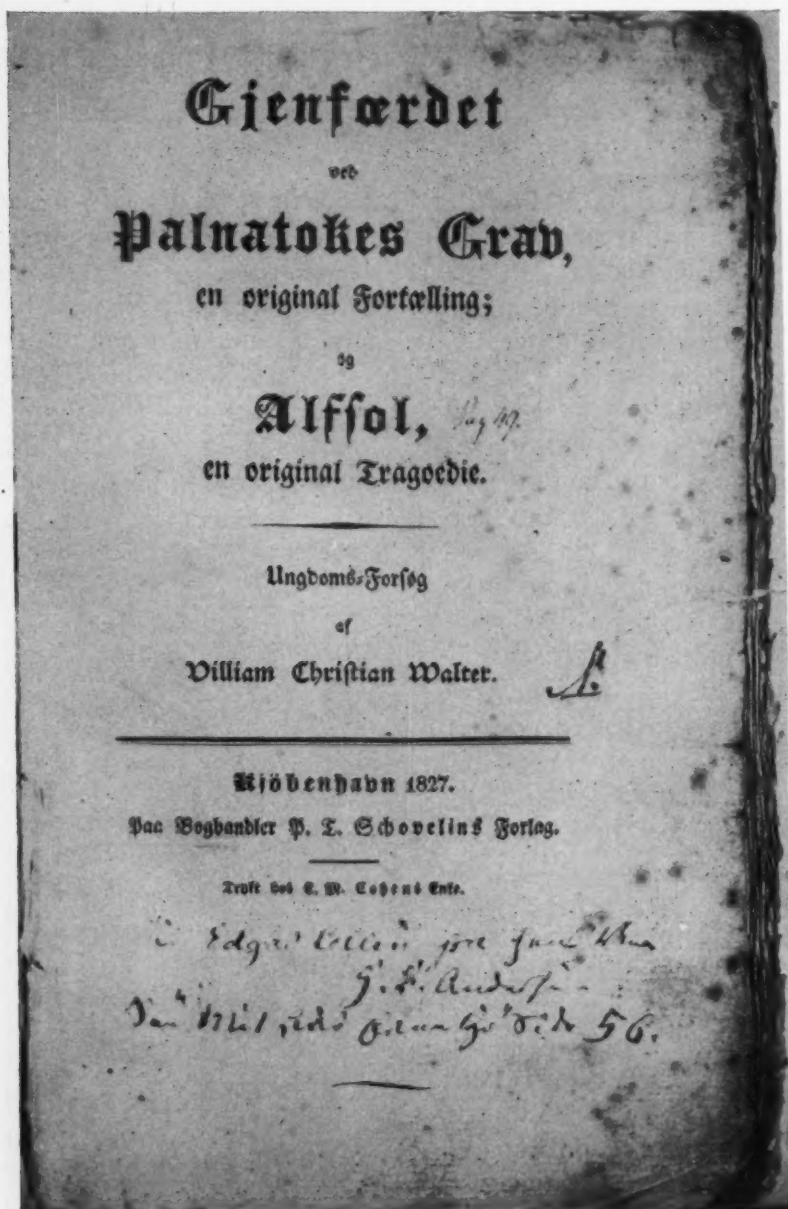
**T**O A COLLECTOR of first editions, who prides himself on having the first issues of the first editions of his favorite authors, Hans Christian Andersen is a headache—for the simple reason that no extensive bibliography of his works exists. No one has ever taken the trouble to gather all the facts, figures, and points that such a list would necessarily call for. And indeed it would be a Herculean task should the compiler want to include the many translations into almost every known language. As a matter of fact, the best information we have about Andersen's work can be found in his own book, *My Life's Fairy Tale*, in the Edward Collin letters, in Andersen's bibliographical remarks about his fairy tales first published in an illustrated edition of 1862, and in his additional remarks in an illustrated edition of 1874.

The perfectly delightful but rather expensive "bug" known as Collecting First Editions bit me about twenty years ago, and since the victim usually collects the works of the authors he most admires, H. C. Andersen's volumes, original manuscripts, and letters soon began to find their way to my bookshelves, along with the works of my other favorites, Shakespeare, Dickens, Mark Twain, Melville, and Sinclair Lewis.

Among my Anderseniana, I am happy—and frankly boastful—in saying there are a great many rarities. Let us, to begin with, take a look at Andersen's very first book, written and pub-



Title Page of the First Book Published by Andersen. He was then Seventeen Years Old



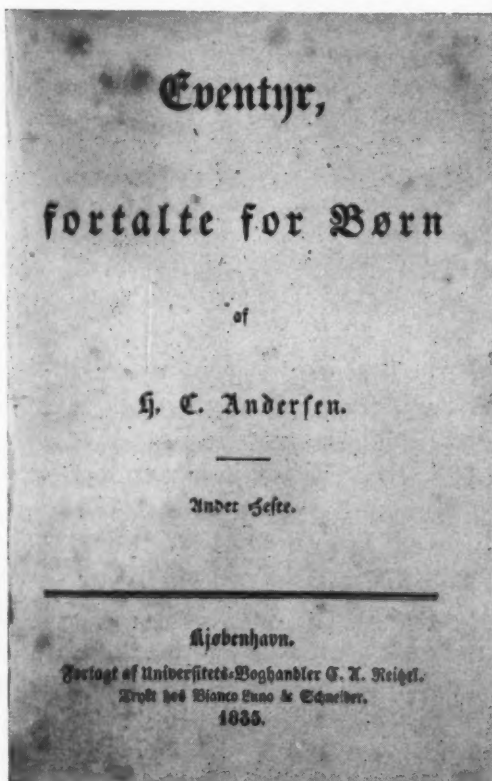
*Title Page of Andersen's First Book with Its Title Changed. The Inscription in Andersen's Hand Is to Edgar Collin*

lished when he was but seventeen years old, *Ungdoms-Forsøg af William Christian Walter*. In his autobiography, *My Life's Fairy Tale*, Andersen has the following to say about this his first attempt as an author: "I had a young friend from my home town, Odense, who

worked for a small printer's shop called E. M. Cohen's Widow. He promised me that if I could obtain enough subscriptions he would print the book in his spare time. As I loved William Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, and of course I loved myself too, I had the book published under the pseudonym of William Christian Walter."

This paper-covered book of 178 pages had no sale whatsoever. In 1825, three years after its publication, Cohen's Widow disposed of 150 copies, or half of the edition of 300, to a local grocer who used them for wrapping paper. The remaining 150 copies were acquired in 1827 by a publisher named P. T. Schovelin, who changed the title page to *Gjenfærdet ved Palnatokes Grav*. Again there was no sale, and in spite of an extensive advertising campaign, these remaining 150 copies ended in the same manner—as wrapping paper in a grocery store. Today, this first published work of the world's greatest story teller is one of the rarest books in literature. Of the combined two editions, only six copies are known to exist, namely one copy with the "E. M. Cohen's Enke, 1822" imprint and five with the 1827 title page. Of these six copies, I am the proud possessor of two. My 1822 copy, rebound, is the only known one in existence. The 1827 copy in my collection is in its original paper cover, uncut, untouched, and the only presentation copy known. It carries an inscription by the author to his friend Edgar Collin.

But the most important of Andersen's works, and almost as unobtainable as his first book, are his first published fairy tales. *Eventyr, fortalte for Børn*, as they were called in Danish, were published during the years between 1835 and 1842 in six small pamphlets. On May 8, 1835, the first four of these tales, "The Tinderbox," "Little Claus and Big Claus," "Little Ida's Flowers," and "The Princess on the



Title Page of the First Edition of Andersen's First Fairy Tales



*Rare Photographs of Andersen with His Signature in Roman Script Instead of the Gothic He Usually Used*

Pea"—sixty-one pages in all—were published. The cost of this pamphlet was twenty-four skilling—approximately eight cents—and it was five by three and one-eighth inches in size, with a paper cover in several colors. The next five pamphlets followed in order: in 1835, seventy-six pages; in 1837, sixty pages; in 1838, fifty-eight pages; in 1839, fifty-three pages, and in 1842, forty-nine pages. Although the number of copies printed was very small, it took the publisher several years to dispose of them. Not until he finally removed the paper covers and the individual title pages and rebound the six pamphlets in two small volumes with new title pages, was he able to sell them. It took four years before, in 1846, a second edition was printed. The edition was identical with the first, with the exception of about thirteen misprints.

Of the first printing, in its first state, only a small handful of copies are known, and not only are they very costly, but extremely difficult to obtain. The accompanying illustration is a photograph of the first state of the first edition in my collection.

During the years 1844 to 1848 several new Andersen fairy tales were printed, but these, as well as all the editions of his later stories—he wrote 157 in all—are not of any great value as collector's items. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. For instance, my collection includes a ten-volume special first edition of these tales, printed in only three copies on unusually heavy paper—one for Andersen himself, one for his close friend Edward Collin, and the third for C. A. Reitzel, his publisher. The author's own set, with his handwritten corrections throughout the text, is one of the rarest of my Andersen items. Also of considerable value are the many books with personal inscriptions from Andersen to his friends and acquaintances. These inscriptions run from



the usual "With the kindest regards of the author" to full pages of poetry. There are some thirty such presentation copies in my possession, including a number of interesting inscriptions. "To the immortal poet of the North, Adam Oehlenschläger, with admiration and love from H. C. Andersen," he penned in a book to the great Danish poet. And to the daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, Princess Dagmar, later Czarina of Russia, he wrote: "To her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna Dagmar. With all humility I ask you to accept these tales of your childhood's home. With sincere gratitude and the very deepest respect, H. C. Andersen." The inscription to his friend, H. P. Holst, is typical: "Oh, if I could only fly from Denmark, for here they are mean and unkind; but when I'm abroad my thoughts go back, to the ones who still love me at home."

Andersen's other literary works—such as his novels and poems—are of little value from a book collector's standpoint. The editions when first published were quite large, and consequently the books can be acquired for very little money.

Although Hans Christian Andersen's novels and fairy tales had been published in the United States since 1845, mostly in pirated editions for which he never received a cent, his formal introduction to America came through Horace Scudder, editor of the then very popular monthly, the *Riverside Magazine*. It has been known for some time that certain of the tales appeared in this publication between the years 1868 and 1870, but no one to my knowledge knew that these were the first printings in any language. I have in my collection the original manuscripts of thirteen Andersen tales first published in America, all in the author's handwriting. And thereby hangs a tale—a true one. About seven years ago I came into possession of a series of letters, thirty-five in all, written by Andersen to Scudder and none of them previously published or even known to exist. Scudder was himself an author, credited with many fine children's books. In 1868, he began to correspond with the Danish author, then already world famous, concerning the possibility of translating some of his fairy tales into English for the *Riverside Magazine*, and at the same time negotiating for a complete American edition of Andersen's works. Andersen immediately answered and an agreement was made whereby he would receive ten English pounds, or approximately fifty dollars, for each of the tales printed in the magazine, with the understanding that none of them could be published elsewhere until after their publication in New York. The first two of Andersen's letters to Scudder are written in English, not by Andersen, for he never mastered the language, but by a friend. In the postscript of the first letter Andersen apologizes in his own handwriting for his inability to write in

would make me. I suppose that they  
can get the works translated in America.

In a few days I leave on a short  
trip to Amsterdam and Paris but letters  
forwarded to my address in Copenhagen  
are sure to meet me.

With kind regards to you and to all  
sympathizing friends in America

Believe me, dear Sir

Yours truly

H. C. Andersen.

N.B.:

Not being able to address you  
in English, the above letter has  
been translated by a friend.

H. C. Andersen.

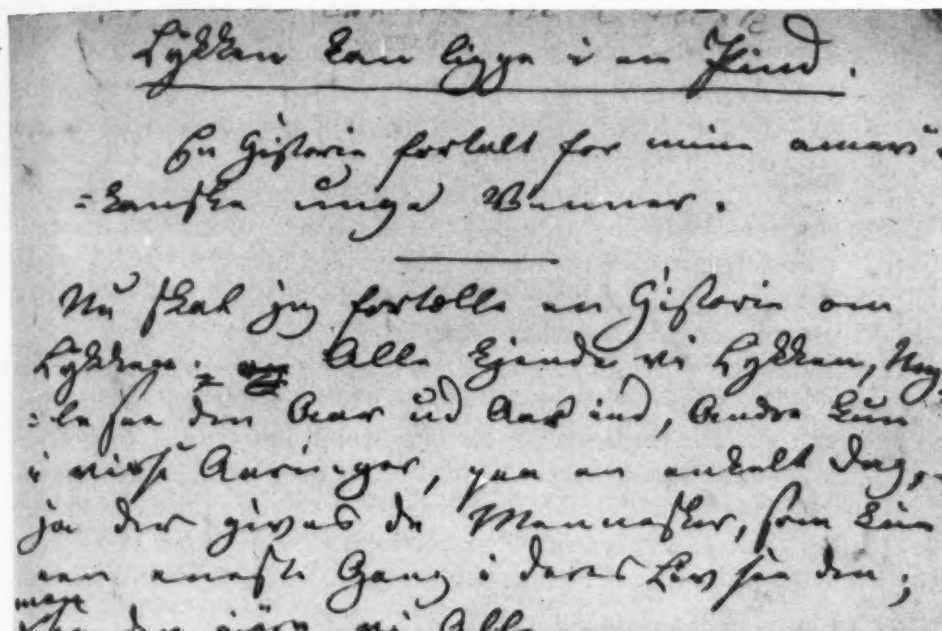
Last Page of Andersen's First Letter to Horace Scudder, April 21, 1868, in Which  
Only the Signature and Postscript Are In His Own Hand.

English; he writes: "Not being able to address you in English, the  
above letter has been translated by a friend. H. C. Andersen." His  
third and the following thirty-two letters are written in Danish and by  
himself, for Scudder had begun to write to him in Danish, disclosing  
that he must have studied the language in order to be able himself to

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Title and First Lines of Andersen's Manuscript for the Story "Lykken Kan Ligge i en Pind," Showing His Usual Gothic Script

translate the tales Andersen sent. In the first two of these thirty-two letters, Andersen used Gothic lettering. But from the letters that follow we gather that Scudder must have told him that such script was difficult for him to read. Andersen wrote the remaining thirty letters in the more easily read Roman script. These letters have made it possible to determine without doubt which of the fairy tales saw the light first in America. Following is an itemized list of the tales that first appeared here:

*Riverside Magazine*, 1869—"The Court Cards," "Which Was the Happiest," "Luck May Lie in a Pin," "Sunshine Stories," "The Comet," "What One Can Imagine," "What Happened to the Thistle?" and "Chicken Grethe's Family"; *Riverside Magazine*, 1870—"The Candles," "Great Grandfather," "The Most Incredible Thing," and "Danish Popular Legends"; *Scribner's*, 1872—"The Flea and the Professor."

Five other Andersen fairy tales were intended for initial publication in America and were accordingly mailed to Scudder. However, they were late in reaching him and consequently were published here simultaneously with the Danish publication. These were: "The Greenies," "Peiter, Peter and Peer," both 1867; "The Dryad," 1868; "Lucky Peer," 1870, and "The Great Sea Serpent," 1872.

The letters to Scudder, which were translated by Professor Waldemar Westergaard and published by the Limited Editions Club (New York, 1942) together with my translations of the aforementioned thirteen fairy tales, are by no means the only Andersen letters in my collection. It has also been my good fortune to obtain some 150 others, written by Andersen to Jonas Collin, Ingemann, Oersted, Henriette Wulff, etc., most of them unpublished. I hope that some day I may find time to translate them, particularly those which he wrote to Henriette Wulff, the sympathetic friend of his youth, to whom he always signed his letters "your loving, brotherly friend."

It seems to me worth noting that the thirteen fairy tales are not the only ones of Andersen's renowned writings to have been published first in this country. The third part of his famous autobiography, *My Life's Fairy Tale*, was given its initial publication in any language here in 1871 by the Hurd and Houghton Riverside Press, and did not appear in Denmark until after his death. A German edition of his writings, in 1846, had prompted Andersen to pen the first sketch of his life for publication in that country, *Das Märchen Meines Lebens*. It was translated into English by Mary Howitt and published in Boston, in 1847, by James Monroe and Company. This autobiography was rewritten by Andersen in 1855 for a Danish edition of his works and extended to that year. The new version and addition, however, did not find publication in America. When Hurd and Houghton decided to publish a new and complete edition of his writings, in ten volumes, it was their associate, Horace Scudder, who arranged with the author for a continuation of his autobiography. Andersen's corrected manuscript of that third part of *My Life's Fairy Tale*, covering the period from April 2, 1855, through December 6, 1867, constitutes a part of my collection of Anderseniana, which, incidentally, includes over 600 items—manuscripts, letters, first editions in several languages, photographs, books about Andersen, and illustrated editions of his works.

It is sincerely hoped that some day there will be a Danish American museum in the United States, such as the beautiful American Swedish Museum in Philadelphia, and that my Andersen collection may find a place there—in memory of a great and immortal Dane, who, in a letter to his American friend Scudder, wrote: "America, magnificent America, there must be the true Fairyland."

*Jean Hersholt is probably the Dane in our time who in this country comes nearest to the universal popularity of his great compatriot Hans Christian Andersen*

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# Modern Norwegian Church Art

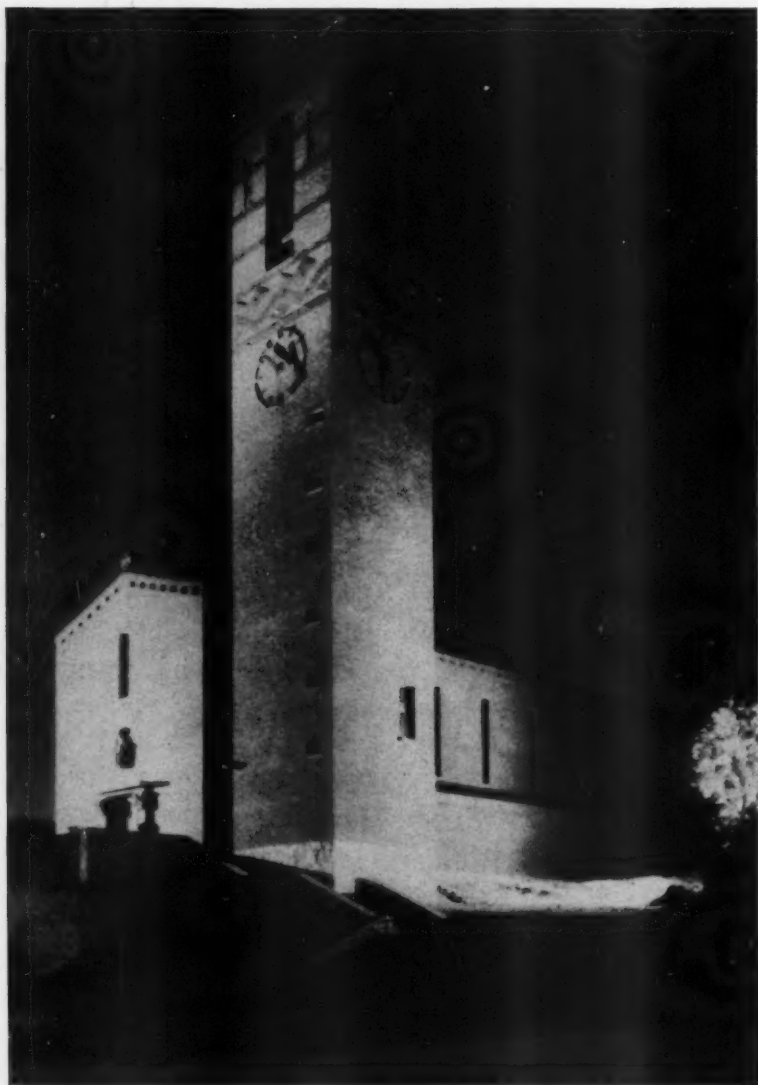
BY ELSE MARGRETE RÖD

**T**HE SANCTITY of the Norwegian Church has been violated. Its clergy suffer all manner of torture and persecution because of their faith. The Germans have turned the church buildings into granaries and arsenals. They have melted the very church bells down for cannon to kill the parishioners. But the Church and its men stand firm as a rock.

"The Church stands on a high and free place in the peasants' hearts," Björnstjerne Björnson once wrote. Today the Church has a higher place than ever before in the hearts of all Norwegians. It is not only the center of our religious life; it has become a mighty fortress for the defense of all the values of our civilization. Devout churchgoers and those who were once indifferent now fight side by side, armed with the shining sword of the spirit. Through its valiant struggle for freedom and justice, for all those principles which must prevail in the world if life is to be worth the living, the Norwegian Church has come to assume the highest place in our hearts. Indeed, it is the only place where there is still a little freedom, where there is still light.

Now and then we hear from Norway that the restoration of an ancient church has been completed, that a new crematory chapel has been dedicated. When we hear such things we cannot but marvel that a people can have the strength for artistic creation in the midst of such desperate trials and suffering. But in the last few years before the Germans ground all Norwegian art and creative spirit under their iron heels we had already had a unique renaissance in church art.

This renaissance began a quarter of a century or so ago, at first as an outgrowth of the work of restoring our ancient cultural monuments. But in this field, as in so many others, scholarly research led to the rediscovery of a tradition which had been so unhappily lost. The scraped and restored little country churches proved to have a rich history. Yellowed inventories told of covered altarpieces, richly ornamented pulpits, fonts, and altar silver. From the cobwebs and dust of church lofts unbelievably beautiful treasures were once more brought into the light of day—treasures which had been hidden away in the days of Pietism, when devotion and beauty had been divorced from one another. We rediscovered all the riches with which beauty-loving generations had adorned the House of God, and these riches were more than a revelation



*Notodden Church with Detached Campanile*

—they were a challenge. Had we the talent and the courage to resume our inheritance?

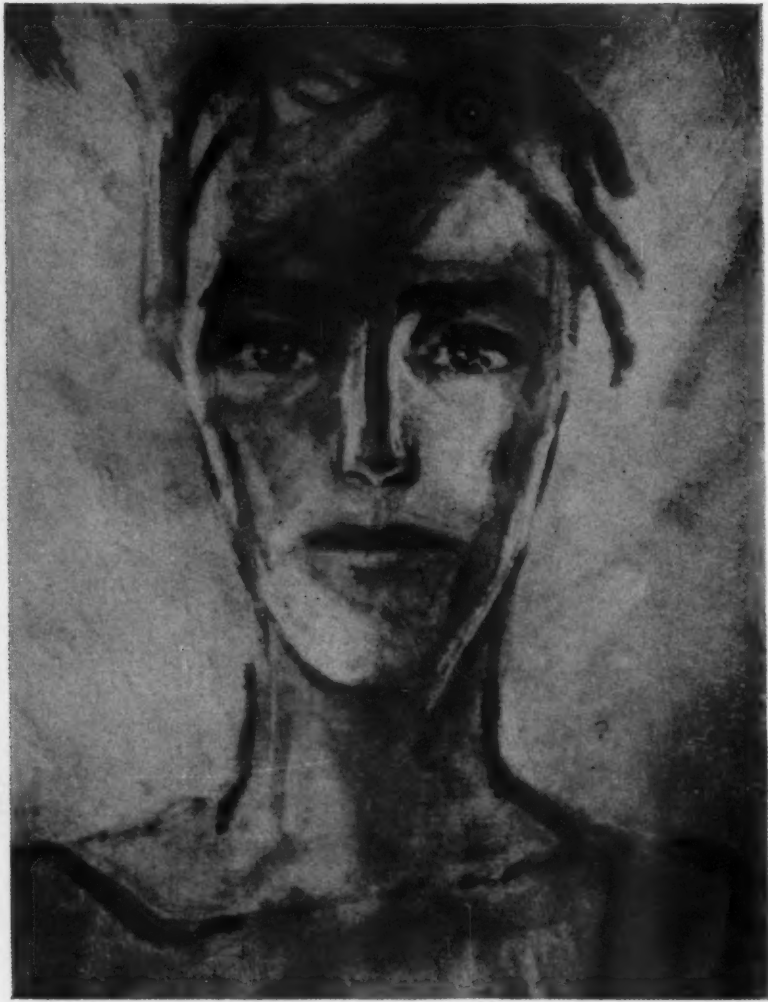
New churches began to arise, parallel with the work of restoration and inspired by it. To begin with, the style was often fumbling and uncertain enough. There was an attempt at compromise between old traditions and new methods of construction. But as the modern style became established, confidence increased, until at last a new tradition was possible. Restoration and new creation each went their independent ways.

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*Decorations by  
Stinius Fredriksen  
in Notodden Church*

But historical perspective and feeling were never lost by the best of the moderns, as the new church which towers above Notodden shows. Its high campanile, which stands apart from the church itself, and the plain red brick walls remind one in their severe composition of the early Italian churches and cloisters. Nevertheless, Notodden Church is a "modern" building in the best sense of the term. The sanctuary is unusually beautiful, with a feeling of spaciousness due to the low and shallow transepts, and filled with light from the windows placed high up on the south wall where they capture all the sunshine. Wherever one sits in the church the eye is drawn to Henrik Sørensen's beautiful painting of Christ on the broad, flat wall behind the choir—Jesus as a young man whose arms are stretched out to embrace all mankind. The dark, shining, square columns which divide the nave into three aisles are also severely simple. Their only ornamentation is on the west side, where the sculptor Stinius Fredriksen has carved the story of Creation in plain and simple lines—a naively stylized picture Bible which is so clear any



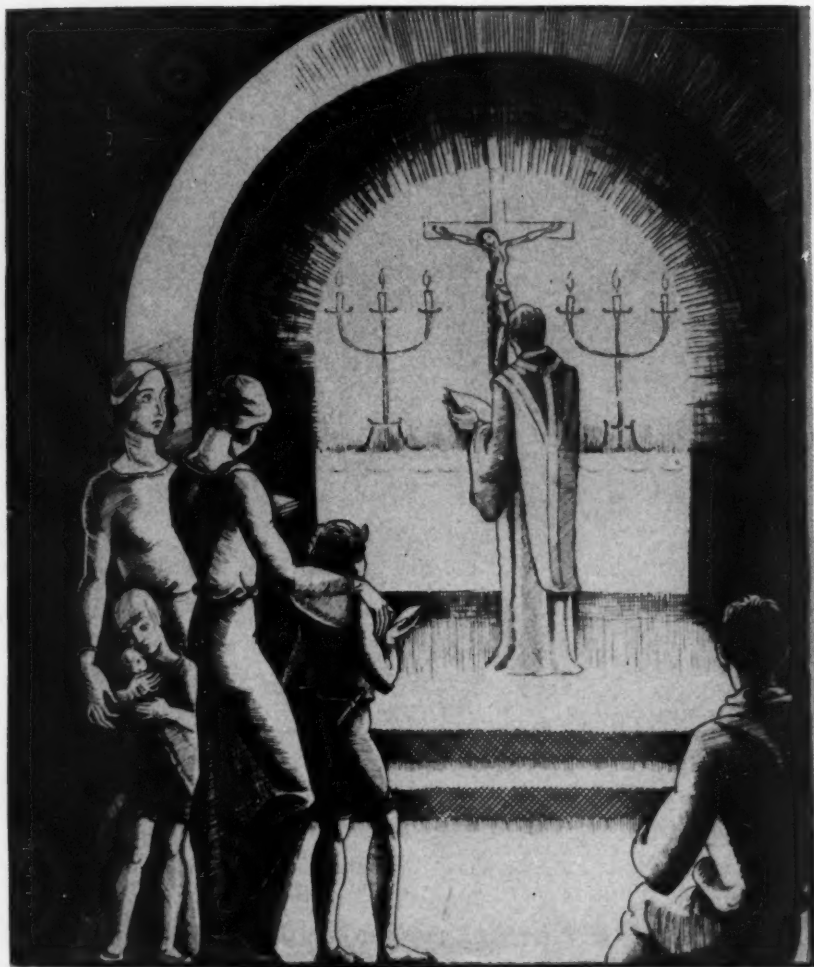
*Detail from Henrik Sørensen's Painting of The Young Christ in Notodden Church*

child can understand it. Likewise, all of the furnishings of the church are in accord with the demand of our age for simplicity and harmonious form. Notodden Church is new, its ornamentation completely "modern," but at the same time there is nothing in it which clashes with the centuries-old traditions. In this new house of God we feel intensely the meaning of our old Norwegian hymn, "The Church, it is an Ancient House."

Just as Church architecture has come to a new maturity, there has been a real renaissance in church furnishings. Here, too, we can see the two parallel lines of restoration and new creation. In the beginning the

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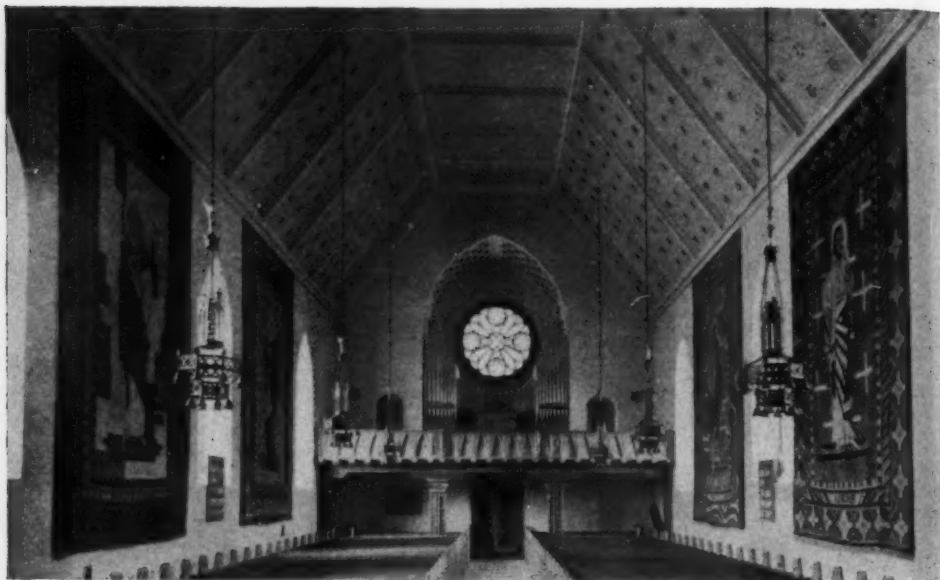




*Illustration by Frøydís Haavardsholm for the Service Book of the Norwegian Church*

two lines were confused, and the results were often unfortunate, but at last they separated and now run harmoniously side by side. The startling evolution of ecclesiastical art is without parallel in Norway. It is seen in stained glass, mosaics, church textiles, and in the new altar books, the communion silver, the woodcarving and sculpture.

It would be hard to match Norwegian accomplishments in the field of stained glass anywhere in Europe during these last twenty or thirty years. Its rich variety extends from Emmanuel Vigeland's windows in strict medieval style to Frøydís Haavardsholm's pioneering work which, with its strongly personal character, has created something definitely new.



*Interior of Storetveit Church with Tapestries Picturing the Four Evangelists, Designed by Aksel Revold*

In the field of textiles, ecclesiastical vestments deserve first mention. They are, of course, strongly bound by tradition. The symbols connected with the service of the altar are prescribed, as are the liturgical colors for the various feasts of the Church, and there can be no departure from them. But within the traditional limits excellent work has been done. From the ornate bishop's chasubles, which are the high point of our modern textile art, to the simplest vestments used in poor chapels of ease, everything bears the mark of sure understanding and good taste. The Norsk Husflidsforening, under the leadership of textile artists like Else Poulsen, has taken the lead in this field.

In Storetveit Church a whole new field was opened up by the use of woollen rugs on the walls to correct defective acoustics. The rugs served their practical purpose to everyone's satisfaction but were, naturally, no ornament to the church. Then the idea of using specially woven hangings was hit upon, and four huge tapestries, twenty-five by fifteen feet, were ordered to cover the great expanse of wall. Since only the simplest possible picture motifs could be used, Professor Aksel Revold chose the four Evangelists. In design and color they follow the simple patterns of medieval wall hangings. The experiment was tried with a good deal of misgiving, and the Storetveit tapestries were awaited with considerable anxiety. But all doubts vanished when they were in their place on the walls. In spite of their immense

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size, they fit harmoniously into their place and serve both their practical and their esthetic functions to everyone's great satisfaction.

The service book, chorale book, and gradual of the Norwegian Church stand in a place by themselves in modern ecclesiastical art. In them Frøydis Haavardsholm has created unparalleled masterpieces of the Norwegian printer's and bookbinder's art.

Like the vestments, the altar silver is strongly bound by convention, but here Norwegian silversmiths have carried on the sure and worthy traditions of their ancient art.

Not only the applied arts but the fine arts as well have found new expression in the Norwegian Church. The new monumental painting has found its ecclesiastical tradition. I recall with especial reverence Alf Rolfsen's frescoes in the New Crematory and the decoration of the venerable Our Saviour's Church, both in Oslo.

The most significant thing about the renaissance of Norwegian church art is that it has not limited itself to a purely ecclesiastical and high church movement.

What gives it power and meaning far outside the purely ecclesiastical field is the wide interest which it has awakened. It has not been limited to the larger cities and the wealthier congregations. This nation-wide interest was one of the most hopeful things in Norwegian culture; and this interest—far from being destroyed by the war—will bear its finest fruits in the future. For the Church has never held a higher place in Norway than today, and the people's love and admiration for the Church have never been greater. These hard years of trial have brought the Church and the people together, and at the same time brought the Church and art closer to one another.



*One of the Four Great Tapestries in Storetveit Church, Depicting the Evangelist Luke*

As soon as Church and nation have found peace again we can expect a magnificent outburst of artistic creation. The work has not been broken off; even though what can be done now is limited, ideas are born and lesser tasks are being carried out.

And before long church art in Norway will face new tasks. As a token of their gratitude for all the Church has meant to them, the Norwegian people will certainly make new demands upon our artists. We have the artists, we have found the right way to go—we wait only for peace.

*Else Margrete Röd was one of the editors of the magazine Vi Selv og våre Hjem in Oslo. She is now lecturing to American audiences on Norway*

## Ecce Homo

BY AAGE RASMUSSEN

THEY took my goods; no poverty is mine,  
for still I have my soul that none can steal.  
They broke my peace with bestial violence  
and spurned me with an iron studded heel.

They took my freedom; evil marked me not,  
though evil was in everything I saw.  
They laughed while striking me upon the mouth;  
my soul stood by, unaltered by their law.

With joy they ravished every lovely thing,  
polluted what was pure and clean and bright,  
disguised the truth in lies, the lies in truth,  
and gave iniquity the name of Right.

And when a crown of thorns grew round my soul,  
they viewed their harvest with a brute surprise.  
There always have been iron studded heels  
to trample out the thing that never dies.

*Appearing in Politiken on March 10, 1940, a month before the invasion of Denmark, the above poem seems a prophecy. It has been translated and sent in by MARILJO ANDERSEN*



# The Little Weaver Hunchy

BY ANNA MARIE ROOS

*Translated from the Swedish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK*

IT WAS TROPHIMUS' Day, and the weavers' guild of Lyons had a festival. *Saint Trophimus' Day*, they would have said a few years earlier, but that form they had grown used to omitting. It was not so long ago that one ran the risk of being guillotined, if one so much as mentioned a saint. And it was still the wisest course to be careful in such matters.

All day the clattering looms had been at rest. The folks went no more in processions to the cathedral to light wax candles before the image of St. Trophimus; the National Convention had done away with God and the saints—but though all the saints might have been uprooted, both from heaven and from earth, the weavers of Lyons would still have had a celebration on the day which from time immemorial had been dedicated to their patron and protector. In the forenoon they broke off work, and in the evening they assembled in the house of the weavers' guild to eat and drink and amuse themselves. Here now gathered masters, associates, and apprentices, with their wives and children; such children, namely, as were over ten years of age.

Little Paul, eldest son of the weaver Jean Bertrand, was just turned ten; and this was therefore the first time he was present at the great feast. With wondering and enchanted eyes he looked about him in the spacious hall, where the wax candles were burning in beautiful chandeliers and on high candlesticks. Great and small, the crowd murmured and chattered. Four musicians played on bagpipe, oboe, flute, and clarinet, and in one corner the children danced in a ring. But little Paul

was not in the ring; he was bashful and couldn't get up courage to join in the dance.

A short distance away from him stood a little girl. She wore a dress of the thinnest light-blue silk, she was so fine; and that was not surprising, for she was in fact Yvonne, the daughter of Monsieur Bonnot, who had the largest silk establishment in Lyons. She was furthermore the prettiest of all girls there—so at least little Paul thought. She had fair hair and mild blue eyes that glistened like stars. Little Paul gazed at her, and she gazed back at little Paul. Suddenly she advanced to him, gave him her hand and said, "Come, let's dance."

With that she drew him into the ring. Little Paul was dizzy with rapture. It was as if he were in paradise, and the Holy Virgin herself could surely not be more beautiful than Yvonne. His mother had told him that even the Convention couldn't abolish the Holy Virgin, and that little Paul believed.

Now the musicians stopped. They had to rest a while and take a swallow of the good wine that some of the apprentices were carrying about in tall beakers.

Off in one embrasure stood some boys, none of whom had joined in the dance. They had a strange appearance, they had crooked arms and legs, and they coughed continuously.

"Who are those over there?" Paul asked.

Yvonne answered with much impressiveness, "Don't you know? Those are the weaver-hunchies. Have you never been in a weaving-room?"

Oh, to be sure, he had sometimes gone

to his father with his midday meal. There sat father tramping at the loom, while the shuttle darted like a nimble little fish between the threads of the warp, and then father grasped the shuttle on the other side and struck with the big beam: thump, thump. That was when father wove smooth, but sometimes there were flowers or borders on the shining silk; that was for the fine ladies—they must, of course, have flowers on their dresses when they went to a festival. And therefore small boys sat crouched under the loom to catch the shuttle, when it came humming along, and stick the glinting silken threads in it just as it entered, so as to make the splendid flowers. They were the weaver-hunchies. And so those were the boys who stood there in the corner and coughed. Weaver-hunchies always coughed. At that a memory suddenly awoke in little Paul—and he shuddered. No, he shook off the memory, he wouldn't think of it, for now he was in paradise, and little Yvonne smiled at him and said, "Now we'll dance again."

"Yes, there's nothing else for it," Paul's father said, casting a glance at his son, who sat off in the chimney corner and played with some glass balls.

Mother Bertrand looked at her husband anxiously and imploringly. "Perhaps he'll get stronger after a while," she muttered.

"He'll never be up to being a weaver and handling the big beams," Father Bertrand declared. "He's too small-boned. He may as well be a hunchy first as last."

At this something went black before little Paul's eyes. It was that prospect which had risen before him the evening of the festival. "He'll get to be a hunchy," his father had said once before. The words had slid over him then, but now he had seen how the boys gradually became, when they sat hunched under the loom; crooked and misshapen, so that they couldn't possibly take part in the dance. They would have been ridiculous. Think

of it: never again to dance with Yvonne!

He sprang up. "I won't. Listen, father, I won't be a hunchy!"

He got a stinging box on the ear.

"It's not a question of what you want, boy," Father Bertrand said. "It's I that settle it. And it's time you began to earn something."

CROUCHED up under the loom, Paul sat fumbling with tired fingers among the glittering threads. One had to be nimble and firm of touch, otherwise there would come a roar from the weaver, or a kick. But all one's limbs ached from staying so many hours in this cramped position. And now Paul realized, too, why the weaver-hunchies always coughed so much. A fine, thick dust flew constantly down into one's throat from the weaving frame, and so one had to cough, cough. . . .

Then a strip of sunshine fell in through the narrow window. Now was surely the time when little Yvonne would be going for a walk, followed by an old maid servant. Little Yvonne was tended like a princess, she never went out on the street and played with the other children. But it had happened that she nodded to Paul sometimes when she met him outside, and on such days he had felt completely happy. Now he was no longer free to go out in the lovely sunshine and meet Yvonne. The tears came into his eyes. But no, it was no use to cry, for then one couldn't see clearly where the shuttle was to slip in, and that had to be very accurate, for otherwise the silken designs, the fine ladies' dress stuffs, would not be as handsome as they should be.

IT WAS again St. Trophimus' Day.

Yes, they really dared to call it *Saint Trophimus' Day* again. It was now the First Consul who governed, and it was rumored that he meant to give back to France both God and the saints.

The weaver guild of Lyons had their annual feast. In the smaller rooms beside

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the great hall the elder master weavers sat as usual, and in another room sat their wives in quiet, dignified conversation. But out in the big hall the young folks played and danced, and in the same corner as always were the smaller ones. When Paul caught sight of Yvonne, he quickly hid himself behind some other boys; he was afraid of her glance, being sure she would detect his humiliation. But so far his limbs had not, it seemed, grown so crooked that it was noticeable, for Yvonne came up to him as before and said again, "Come, let's dance!" And Paul danced with her hand in his. But within himself he thought: I ought to tell her. It isn't right that Yvonne Bonnot should dance with a poor weaver-hunchy.

Now he met Simon's glance. Simon was the biggest and most deformed of the hunchy crew off in the corner. Simon's face wore an evil smile, and Paul realized what he was thinking. He shuddered with fear.

"What is it?" Yvonne asked. "Aren't you having a good time?"

"Oh yes, indeed I am," Paul muttered. "It's like being in paradise."

But he felt as though an abyss were right before him.

THE DOOR of the weaving room opened, and in stepped two men. One of them was Monsieur Lucas, who owned the whole factory where Jean Bertrand and his comrades sat at their looms. The other gentleman was a stranger, a man of middle age with good, friendly eyes and a narrow lace neckcloth over his dark coat. They talked together eagerly, the two gentlemen. Little Paul was free at the moment, for the weaver he was helping was busy cutting off his web, so that Paul now stood in the passage between the two rows of looms; and when the stranger gentleman passed by, he laid his hand on the boy's head and said: "Soon, my child, you won't need to creep in under a loom any more. No more will little boys have to sit in there as in a cage."

With that he smiled tenderly and yet at the same time sadly, and then went on with Monsieur Lucas.

A while later at the dinner rest they were all talking about the stranger. His name was Jacquard, Paul learned, and he was the son of a foreman in a silk factory. When he was only a boy and saw the poor weaver-hunchies sitting in the looms, he had formed the resolution that he would invent a machine that should make it possible to weave the most intricate patterns without the help of any poor little hunched-up boy.

That would be impossible, some of the weavers opined; one couldn't teach a machine to take hold of the threads in just the right places. But others declared that Monsieur Jacquard's new looms were certainly to be installed everywhere in Lyons.

Little Paul listened with wondering eyes. And when he lay in bed that night and couldn't get to sleep at once because of the pain in his arms and legs, he thought hard about what he had heard. And it was a great joy to him to think a time would soon come when little boys wouldn't have to sit like prisoners in looms, coughing and getting crooked and hollow-eyed.

NEXT time it was St. Trophimus' Day Paul didn't want to go to the celebration. Anyone could now see by his appearance what his trade was—he knew that, and he didn't want Yvonne to see his poor twisted limbs. His mother reminded him of what good things he would have to eat, but that didn't help, he didn't want to go. However, when Father Bertrand got to know of it, he was angry and said, "What kind of idea is that?" And so Paul had to go.

Yes, it turned out as he thought it would. As soon as Yvonne caught sight of him, she knew. And a sad expression of pity overshadowed her beautiful eyes.

Paul couldn't endure seeing that. He turned away. He realized the truth; never again could he arouse any other feelings

than pity or aversion. And he could only be glad when it was the former. That was because Yvonne was so good, since she felt pity for him. But at the same time he longed wickedly that again just for once he might have a look from Yvonne in which there was not pity.

At the festival they spoke again of Monsieur Jacquard's invention. Some made fun of him, some were provoked, because it would bring in so much trouble and expense—a complete revolution. Imagine if they would have to get new looms! But if all the other firms did, then . . .

One of the angered ones was Simon.

"What an idea!" he yelled. "What will we hunchies do? We're no good for any other work. Will they take the bread out of our mouths? I'll tell you this: if I see any of those machines, I'll smash it up or set fire to it."

The other hunchies chimed in.

But suddenly little Paul lifted up his voice. "You mustn't smash them, Simon," he shouted. "It will be a good thing that other boys won't have to be the way we are. I'm glad of it, I am. If you try to smash up the machines, I'll get in front of you and protect them, yes I will."

Simon turned green in the face with indignation that this little snip should dare to oppose him.

"Look out, you miserable daddy-long-legs!" he screamed, raising his big clenched fists.

Paul didn't shrink. Even if Simon should knock him silly, he wasn't going to run away and hide.

But the blow never fell. Someone came hastily between them. It was—yes, it was Yvonne.

"Don't you dare to strike him, you!" she cried. And her voice was so commanding, that Simon, surprised and disconcerted, let his hands fall. Ashamed, he shrank back. It was Monsieur Bonnot's daughter—and so pretty she was, too.

But Yvonne pressed Paul's hand.

"You're a brave boy," she whispered.

And behold, when he now met her glance, he saw no pity in it; no, far from it.

The whole evening Paul felt so happy, he couldn't remember that he had ever been so happy before. He had, however, no further opportunity of talking with Yvonne. Neither did he talk with anyone else. He just sat quite silent in his corner. But he was so happy.

That night when he lay coughing in his bed, he thought of what he had heard, that weaver-hunchies never lived long. For his part he wasn't at all sorry at that. When he was dead, he'd surely meet the Holy Virgin, and she'd smile at him as Yvonne had done and perhaps she'd say, "You're a brave boy." And then she'd lay her hand on his head—as kindly as Monsieur Jacquard—and then his crooked limbs would be straight again and he'd never, never have to cough any more.

Next morning, when Mother Bertrand came to wake her boy, there was a happy smile on his worn features.

She thought: those who have things too hard on earth, them Our Lord consoles with dreams.



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# THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



THE GERMAN ENEMY in Norway has been violently beset by invasion jitters, equaling in high tension nervousness the attacks suffered by Germans in other occupied nations. Reports from the patriotic underground move-

ment to the Norwegian Government in Exile in London afford ample proof of the extensive defense activities proceeding in feverish haste along the far-flung Norwegian coast and even along the Norwegian-Swedish border.

In the far north new forts have been erected in the region of the towns of Vadsö and Vardö. In these, heavy modern artillery has been mounted, pointing into the Varangerfjord and the Arctic Ocean with a wide firing-range against a possible invasion fleet, or Allied convoys bound for Murmansk with American and British supplies for the Red Army.

During the last two or three months all the older coastal fortifications, comprising a chain of defenses extending from the far north to the Oslofjord in the south, a distance of approximately 1,200 miles, have been greatly strengthened through work performed by forced Norwegian labor under conditions of practical slavery.

Among the workers forced to labor for the German enemy in these slave gangs are patriotic university professors, school teachers, students and "white collar" office workers, salesmen, managers, and other employees of manufacturing plants and wholesale and retail mercantile establishments in the principal cities.

Men who refused to obey the recruitment order or who claimed exemption by reason of impaired health were hustled off to concentration camps as suspected enemies of the Wehrmacht after Nazi doctors had certified them as being capable

of working. As a result of the brutal treatment these prisoners received in the concentration camps, some of the victims have died in camp from severe beatings, hunger, and lack of medical care.

GERMAN INVASION JITTERS were further revealed in the recent seizure by Swedish authorities of several thousand maps depicting various Norwegian-Swedish border areas. The maps were of German make and were in transit from Oslo to Finland. This was the third seizure of German maps covering the border regions within two months—April and the beginning of May.

In the Vadsö and Vardö region in Finmark Province practically the entire civilian population of those towns and the fishing folk along the coast have been evacuated and forced by the Germans to move to a designated place in the interior. Most of the people were given insufficient time to prepare for so drastic a change in their peaceful life. They had to give up their homes to the German soldiers and to leave the greater part of their household belongings behind.

Men, women, and children were herded under military guard into the interior and assigned to tents as living quarters. The location of this tragic tent colony is at a considerable distance from the sea. As a result the fishing folk have been brutally deprived of their means of livelihood. Most of the younger men were put to work on the fortifications under the usual German conditions of slave labor.

AN EXPLOSION OF GREAT VIOLENCE occurred in Bergen in the early forenoon of April 19 when a steamer of small tonnage loaded with gasoline suddenly blew up with a crashing noise that seemed to shake the city to its foundations. People in the outskirts and suburbs believed at first it was an earthquake. The Germans immedi-

ately charged the catastrophe to sabotage. The ship was tied up at the fortress wharf (Festningskaaien) where the greatest material damage resulted.

First reports over the Oslo radio gave 200 as the number of persons killed and about 2,000 injured. Approximately 4,000 people were left without roofs over their heads. Most of the injured suffered from cuts inflicted by flying glass splinters. The material damage was enormous and widespread. It exceeded by far the damage from the explosion of an ammunition ship in the harbor of Oslo last December just before Christmas.

Later reports over the radio of the German controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said that the first reports of the number of killed were exaggerated and that about a week after the explosion 130 bodies had been identified, but that a considerable number of persons had been reported missing. Search was being made for the missing and the bottom of the harbor at and around the scene of the accident was being dragged. The police are investigating the cause of the explosion.

Meanwhile reports from the underground received by the Norwegian Embassy in Washington declared that the Germans were concealing the actual extent of the damage. The Embassy sources reported that the damage was much more extensive and widespread than the German occupying authorities dared to admit.

A fire started by the explosion was whipped by the south wind into a huge conflagration that was out of control for several hours. The Embassy information office quoted an underground eye-witness reporter to the effect that only the walls of the 600-year-old Haakon's Hall, one of Bergen's several historic landmarks, remained standing.

The Skoltegrunn pier, where the Norwegian-America Line ships upon arrival from New York tied up before the war, suffered extensive damage. Along the ancient Hanseatic German Quay (Tyske-

bryggen) the Bergen Steamship Company's office building was completely destroyed and the Nordenfjelske Steamship offices nearby were extensively damaged.

Flames from the numerous fires shot up high in the air and the smoke hung like a dark veil over the city for several days. A total of 185 buildings were destroyed or extensively damaged by the flames. Later reports indicated that the cause of the disaster was German carelessness. The police have not, however, dismissed the possibility of sabotage.

THE BATTLESHIP *Tirpitz*, which is virtually all that remains of the German navy of ships of the first class, was subjected early in April to a violent bombing attack from the air by a British task force flying at low altitude over the Altenfjord in the far north. The *Tirpitz* has most of the time been held at anchor in that hide-away since it succeeded in escaping from the British navy in the English Channel and the North Sea early last year.

In spite of a smoke screen laid by the Germans, the British bombers flew low and struck the target several devastating blows, escaping without the loss of a plane. About eighty Germans were killed and 900 wounded, of whom 300 severely. The most seriously injured officers and crewmen were transported by air to hospitals and medical dressing stations in Tromsø and the German air base at Bardufoss in Troms Province. The *Tirpitz* suffered extensive damage, which will require many months to repair.

The Germans had planned to send the battleship south to Trondheim or Bergen and it lay clear to proceed on the journey on the very day the attack occurred. A number of submarine chasers and other escort ships lay in wait for it in the inner reaches of the fjord. The German police in Norway are investigating rumors that the Norwegian underground had apprised the British intelligence service of the plan to send the *Tirpitz* south.

In connection with this blow to the German occupying authorities the German Vice-Admiral Oehler declared in Bergen that the danger of an early invasion of Norway by the Allies was acute. He pointed to the recent sowing of mines in Oslo harbor by British flyers. German steamship traffic in the Oslofjord was suspended, including the stoppage of route boats between Oslo and Stettin, until the harbor and fjord were cleared of Allied mines.

But the R.A.F. gave the Germans in Norway no rest. A small specialized precision force of four-engined Lancasters attacked the environs of Oslo on the night of April 28, the first British night attack on Norway in four years.

Flying 1,200 miles round trip the flyers bombed the Kjeller aircraft factory, near the Kjeller air field, on the outskirts of the Norwegian capital, by moonlight. The target was clearly identified and severely damaged. The Germans used the factory as a repair shop for fighters and troop-carrying aircraft.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE issued an announcement in the middle of April disclosing that King Haakon and the members of the Government plan to return to Norway immediately after the first region of the country has been liberated from the Germans. Thereupon the Government will initiate an elaborate reconstruction program designed to restore Norway to normal democratic conditions within a year.

The announcement revealed that Norway's post-war economic, civil, and judicial administration had been worked out in minute detail during almost two years of planning and intensive study in London. A number of clandestine conferences have been held during that period between members of the Government and representatives of Norway's captive home industries as well as of leaders in other fields of national activity.

These leaders in the various fields, including Norway's major industries—mining, chemical industries, textiles, the extensive merchant marine, and the fisheries—have in the case of a number of the representatives shuttled forth and back secretly from the Continent to participate in the conferences in London.

British civil affairs experts, who have been given access to the completed plans, have praised them highly and pronounced them as a model for the reconstruction of post-war Europe—with only slight modifications here and there to fit local conditions.

A condensed summary of the Norwegian plan may be described as follows: A force of 12,000 Norwegians in training in Sweden will immediately take over police duties. Steps will be taken to forestall attempts to assassinate quisling officials. Already selected civil authorities will assume administration of the country as soon as conditions permit.

Pre-appointed judges will reopen the courts and set up legal procedure for the prosecution of quislings and other traitors. Suppressed newspapers will begin publication on the second day after liberation. Trade with the outside world will be resumed as soon as possible. A new trade pact with Sweden has been announced and 60,000 tons of wheat have been purchased from Canada.

Sweden, under the terms of an existing agreement, will supply tools, steel, and iron for immediate industrial production. The whaling and fishing industries will be resumed on the basis of international negotiations now in progress. Norway's shipbuilding industry will be expanded. A fleet of 250 sixty-ton schooners, now under construction in Sweden, will be commissioned under the Norwegian flag. Stocks of timber for shipbuilding have been bought and stored in Sweden. Worn out railway equipment and new locomotives will be replaced by purchase under contract with Swedish industry.

The Norwegian Government in Exile has spent or arranged credits totaling \$25,000,000 as a financial starter on its all-embracing reconstruction program.

THE GERMAN MILITARY POLICE continued their persecution of Norwegian patriots during the last quarter. Raids and mass arrests of citizens were carried out in Oslo, Bergen, and Gjøvik on the usual charge of "unlawful activity." In Oslo during April the Germans admitted having arrested 50 persons on this charge, but underground reports indicate that the number is much greater.

In a raid directed against private dwellings and meetings in Oslo nearly 200 Norwegians were arrested, among them ten students, charged with promoting illegal newspapers and other publications. Five "free" newspapers were reported suppressed. Those arrested in this raid were accused of being active members of a "citizens' opposition group."

In Bergen the police recently arrested a considerable number of persons and took measures of reprisal against others whose near relatives had escaped from labor camps. When a forcibly recruited worker is reported missing from his assigned work-place, his family or near relatives are deprived of their ration cards.

In Gjøvik at Lake Mjösen 60 persons were arrested recently in connection with the shooting of German policemen who searched a log cabin near town on suspicion that it was an underground hide-out with a cache of ammunition and illegal printing material. Forty persons were recently arrested in the south coast town of Farsund. Among those arrested were the shipowners Gunnar Brøvig, Arthur Lundesgaard, and Gunsten Stray; the ship captain, Jakob Frøyland; Rev. Sverre Brekke; the manager of the town's movie theater, Fridtjof Høyland; Dr. Leif Lyng Petersen, a dentist, and Dr. Nils Grønn.

Later reports from Oslo via the under-

ground named among those recently arrested the author Arthur Omre; Dr. Odd Marvel and Rev. Egil Brekke of Frogner parish. Omre was sent to the Bredtvedt concentration camp. The German campaign of persecution against loyal clergymen continued during the last three months with unabated vigor.

The minister of Gamle Akers parish church in Oslo, Urbye, whom the Germans recently forced to move from the rectory, has now also been forbidden to preach, make speeches, or have anything to do with his congregation. Rev. Peder Scheie, assistant minister in Skedsmo parish, and Rev. Johan Lie, district secretary of the Norwegian Mission Society, were recently arrested.



**SWEDEN**

THE GOVERNMENTS of the United States and Great Britain, through their Ministers in Stockholm, on April 13, presented to the Swedish Government a note demanding that Sweden cease the export to Germany of ball bearings as well as machinery and materials for the making of ball bearings. After a secret session of the Riksdag on April 19, the Swedish Government replied in the negative to this note. In Swedish political circles the reply was described as "moderate and conciliatory," explaining that according to the Swedish viewpoint it was impossible to break a formal agreement, particularly as it was signed with the tacit approval of the Allies. The relatively small importance of the Swedish ball bearing shipments was also said to have been stressed in the note. At the same time it was announced in Stockholm that Sweden's export of ball bearings to Germany in 1944 is 50 percent below that of 1943 and only 25 percent of what the Germans asked. The Swedish press unanimously stressed that Sweden



was bound until the end of the year by a formal treaty with Germany and that the Allies were informed of the contents of this treaty last September when they consented to a continuation of the safe-conduct traffic by which Sweden gets certain supplies from overseas. At their request, moreover, the Swedish export of iron ore to Germany was reduced from 10,000,000 tons to 7,000,000 tons, although the Germans demanded 11,000,000 tons. "When the Allies now demand complete cessation of this export," wrote *Svenska Dagbladet*, "they advocate a clear breaking of an agreement without such *force majeure* as a change in the war situation along Sweden's own coasts would imply."

UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN AIRPLANES sweeping in from the east over the Stockholm archipelago dropped several bombs on the capital around 9 p.m. February 22. The historic small city of Strängnäs, on Lake Mälär, west of Stockholm, and Södertälje, manufacturing center to the south, also were hit. A 100 kilogram bomb exploded in the open air theater at Eriksdal, in Stockholm, which was empty, and thousands of windows were broken along Götagatan, principal shopping street of the capital's south section. The planes gave distress signals while passing over the archipelago, for which reason the anti-aircraft defense, although on the alert, did not go into action. Three of the bombs were definitely identified as being of Russian make. On February 28 Sweden filed an official protest with Moscow, charging that Russian planes trespassed over Stockholm and dropped bombs on and near the capital. The Soviet Government in an answering note rejected the Swedish claim. The reply stated that no Soviet planes flew over Swedish territory on February 22 and that consequently they could not have dropped bombs on Stockholm or any other place in Sweden.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILITARY MAPS covering central Sweden from the Norwegian border to the Åland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, were confiscated on April 17 by Swedish customs officials at Hälsingborg on board the German-operated ferry from Elsinore in Denmark. They were reprints of official Norwegian and Swedish maps, and carried a "For Official Use Only" stamp in German, but they were also marked "Copyrighted" in English. They were found among transit goods destined for Oslo, and may have been sent to Sweden by mistake or thanks to Danish sabotage. "It seems obvious," wrote *Dagens Nyheter*, "that the Germans are preparing for a possible attack against Sweden. We, too, must be prepared." Originally the Germans had planned to ship the maps from Aarhus in Denmark by boat. "Sweden is grateful for this information," the paper concluded. It was later shown that the maps were reprints of German sheets officially issued in 1940, and that other maps covering the northern parts of Sweden as well as Norway already had been distributed. The Conservative *Svenska Dagbladet* of Stockholm added, on second thought, that the maps might have had one of four purposes: offensive, defensive, routine, or nerve war. Norwegian circles in Sweden were of the opinion that German military activities in Norway toward the end of April, particularly along the Swedish border, were chiefly of a defensive character, such as increase of sentries and the mining of bridges. The maps may have been sent to replenish an already existing supply, the paper held. More maps were discovered by the Swedish customs guards at Trelleborg, Swedish end station of the train ferry line from Germany, when on April 25 they discovered a shipment of 3,000 maps of Sweden and Norway addressed to the German Wehrmacht in Oslo. They were found in a German mail car bound for Oslo and there was no attempt at concealment. The maps were ob-

viously reprints from the civilian road maps of the Swedish Automobile Association, but were dated 1944. Following the incidents of the maps, Sweden cancelled the remaining German transit privileges through Sweden and the last German mail car for Norway left Hälsingborg on April 29. After that date all German mail in transit has been handled by the regular Swedish postal service. The Swedish Government expressed to the German authorities its "dissatisfaction and surprise" over the occurrence with the maps.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION of Argentina in Berlin and Tokio was assumed by Sweden on January 28. Already Sweden represents twenty other countries in about sixty different capitals, including Russia, in both Helsinki and Berlin.

Gunnar Hägglöf, head of the commercial section of the Swedish Foreign Office, was appointed Minister to both the Netherlands and the Belgian Governments in London. He is the first Swedish Minister to be accredited to the Belgian Government in Exile since the German occupation. When Belgium was invaded in 1940, the Swedish Minister remained with King Leopold, while the Minister to the Netherlands, Erik Sjöborg, who recently retired on account of the age limit, followed Queen Wilhelmina to London.

MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED ALLIED Flyers—the majority of them Americans—are interned in Sweden. Their behavior is said to be excellent, their spirits high, and they show good humor and strict discipline, according to an interview in *Stockholms-Tidningen* with Baron Carl Rosenblad, captain in the Swedish cavalry and commanding officer of the four internment camps for Allied airmen in the province of Dalecarlia. The "camps," located in one of the most picturesque parts of Sweden, really consist of tourist hotels and first-class boarding houses. At first the aviators spend about a month in com-

plete relaxation, Captain Rosenblad related. Later they divide their time between sports, playing games, and reading. This summer some of the men plan to build gliders. A senior officer is responsible for the conduct of each group, and the restaurants are always patrolled. Any misconduct is immediately punished, the American officers being extremely anxious that all behave well. There have been no serious complaints, however, Captain Rosenblad stated. Thanks to the confidence and cooperation between the Swedish and American officers, the internees are given great freedom of movement and may even travel as far as Stockholm on the American Legation's word of honor, which has been broken by no one. The men's conduct towards women is exemplary, Captain Rosenblad said, adding, "They're good stuff."

A SOLEMN REMINDER that the war situation still remained threatening and that Sweden may have to use its arms in self-defense without previous warning formed the climax of the final order of the day, issued on March 31 from his headquarters, by General Olof Thörnell, commander in chief of all Sweden's defense forces, who retired on April 3 because of the age limit. He was succeeded by General Helge Jung, who is his junior by nine years. In his order the retiring general recalled that when he took charge of his command the state of Sweden's national defense was such that the chances of successfully resisting a well-equipped enemy were exceedingly small. Since then, however, he added, thanks to great economic and personal sacrifices by the Swedish people, the national defense has been continuously strengthened, giving the Government's foreign policy effective support. "A modern Army and a modern Navy have now been built up in Sweden," the order continued, "and we can therefore look forward with greater confidence. The future, however, is still uncertain, and Sweden is

not yet out of danger. This fact I have stressed many times before, and when I now do so again, it is for the purpose of bringing home to everyone the possibility that without previous warning we may find ourselves in a position in which we have to use our arms in self defense."

A FORMAL AGREEMENT granting a Swedish Government credit to Norway was signed in London on April 13 by Johan Beck-Friis, Swedish Minister to the Norwegian Government, and Trygve Lie, Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs. This will enable Norway to place orders in Sweden now for supplies to be delivered immediately after the cessation of hostilities. No fixed sum is mentioned in the pact, but orders worth 50,000,000 kronor, mostly for foodstuffs, are reported already booked. Other commodities mentioned are seed grains, medical supplies, wood products, iron and steel, engines, tools, agricultural and other machinery, and even ships. The credit will come from a 100,000,000 kronor initial appropriation made by the Riksdag last autumn for reconstruction work in war-ravaged countries. The new agreement was the result of negotiations begun as early as 1942. It was further announced that the Netherlands and Belgium are among the other nations which have placed post-war orders in Sweden, although no special treaties have been signed as yet. Satisfaction over the treaty was expressed on April 14 by all Stockholm newspapers, which saw in it a good omen for future relations between Sweden and Norway. "It is a hopeful sign that the time has come to make specific plans and to publicize them," wrote *Dagens Nyheter*, pointing out that the amount of exports is limited only by Sweden's ability to deliver and Norway's to receive. "The agreement supplements the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration," the paper said, adding that Swe-

den's humanitarian aid to Norway will continue.

"THE NORWEGIANS MUST LOOK on the Swedish question as soberly as possible," declared the free Norwegian periodical, *Krigsoversikt*, published in Stockholm. It reminded its readers of the pressure and the deadly seriousness of the threats to which Sweden had been subjected, as well as of the country's precarious position inside the area dominated by Germany. "Would the Norwegians have acted differently?" the paper asked. It candidly admitted, however, that the feelings of many Norwegians were bitter. "When the time comes," the paper stated, "these matters must be settled by straight talk that will clear the air. When the cards are put on the table, Norwegians will understand better some of the things that have caused hard feelings." The paper acknowledged the Swedish humanitarian aid as well as the practical importance to the Norwegians of having as a neighbor a neutral country in which Norwegian authorities have been allowed to function freely, despite the pressure that has been exerted by Germany. In conclusion the paper warned against taking a negative attitude in regard to Sweden.

THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTED on March 10 an official Rehabilitation Board to handle all matters relating to Sweden's participation in the work of international reconstruction after the war. The Chairman is Stig Sahlin, acting head of the Royal Board of Trade, and the other members are Klas E. Bööck, one of the directors of the Bank of Sweden; Bo Hammarskjöld, head of the Government Food Commission; Rolf Sohlman, an assistant in the economic section of the Swedish Foreign Office, and Sven G. Schwartz, head of the wartime Industry Commission. At the same time the Government appointed a Committee to direct

and coordinate Swedish humanitarian work in the war-ravaged countries. The Chairman is Birger Ekeberg, President of the Svea Court of Appeals, and among the other members are Count Folke Bernadotte, who was active in the International Red Cross work of exchanging prisoners of war, and Mrs. Elsa Cedergren, head of the Swedish Y.W.C.A. and Girl Scouts, who recently visited America.

Sweden's voluntary contribution to war-ravaged countries amounted on March 1 to 400,000,000 kronor. This means that every man, woman, and child has contributed 66 kronor. Government grants are not included in these figures.

ARTHUR ENGBERG, since 1940 Governor of Västernorrland district, died on March 27 at the age of fifty-six. From 1917 to 1940 he represented the Social Democratic party in the Riksdag's Second Chamber, and since 1941 he had a seat in the First Chamber. From 1924 to 1932 he was editor in chief of *Social-Demokraten*. From 1932 to 1939 he served as Minister of Cults and Education almost uninterruptedly.

PETER FREUCHEN, the Danish-American Arctic explorer and author, recently managed to escape to Sweden and told newspapermen in Stockholm that members of the Danish Nazi organization, the Schalburg Corps, were gunning for him. Freuchen hoped to stay in northern Sweden and write a book about the Eskimos, after which he planned to go to Hollywood to make films, including one on the life of Alfred Nobel. Later he intended to visit Alaska to make the acquaintance of the new generation of gold miners on the Yukon. He was accompanied by his daughter, Pipaluk, who was born in Greenland.



## DENMARK

WHEN GERMANY ATTACKED DENMARK on April 9, 1940, and occupied the country, very few Danes failed to realize that Denmark was at war with Germany, and would remain at war with that country until the last German soldier had been chased south over the border and expelled from Danish soil.

Slowly, the passive cold shoulder variety of resistance grew into open defiance of the Germans, and the Danish underground movement has shown itself as one of the best organized on the Continent. On April 9 this year the *New York Herald Tribune* wrote the following tribute to Denmark: "To fight with an army from the soil of an intact nation against the powers of evil is much. But to fight without an army, virtually without weapons, with only the resources of an indomitable national will, while the enemy flourishes triumphantly—that is total war indeed, such war as demands the utmost of each individual and promises him the least."

FACED WITH THIS RESISTANCE from within the Danish borders, and with the threat of the impending Allied invasion from the West—which may well be a reality when these lines are being read—the Germans late in April suspended all traffic between Denmark and Sweden, partly to hide certain troop movements, and partly to start a series of mass arrests in an all out effort to crush the Danish underground—the sabotage, the press, and all its various ramifications. The German Minister to Denmark, Werner Best, informed the Danish press that the Danish police had been unable to control the lawlessness in Denmark. "Should this condition continue," he said, "then we



shall crush the Underground. As you know, many saboteurs have been arrested. We know but one law, and the saboteurs will be executed if the sabotage continues." Anybody found in illegal possession of fire arms would be summarily shot, the Minister added.

But, as usual, the German threats have been of no avail; the sabotage is continuing on an increasing scale. As many as eighty explosions were heard in a single night in Copenhagen alone, and many other acts of sabotage took place all over the country at the same time.

THE DANISH FREEDOM COUNCIL, in answer to Werner Best's threat, sent an open letter to the Minister which has been published through the Danish underground paper *Dansk Tidende* and distributed in thousands of copies throughout the country.

It calls attention to the fact that Best, in traditional Nazi fashion, did not frankly admit that Germany considered her interests threatened by Danish opposition, but instead he based his threats upon hypocritical sentiment, alleging that "German authorities are distressed witnesses of violence, destruction, sanguinary orgies, and murder of Danes."

"But you well know," says the letter of the Danish Freedom Council, "that Germany's unprovoked attack upon our country was the act of violence which opened the way to the present lawless situation. You know that it was Nazi bands who in blind revenge destroyed sports halls, student buildings, film studios, cinemas, and restaurants and hurled bombs into our crowded street cars.

"You know that Kaj Munk, Dr. Vigholt, Professor Ibsen, Editor Sigurd Thomsen, Dr. Stephen Jørgensen, and many others have been murdered by the Gestapo and their hirelings, simply because they thought and spoke as Danes.

"The purpose of your proclamation is

to drive a wedge into the Danish people and thus try to weaken our opposition, but this will not succeed. . . . You can destroy, murder, imprison, execute, induce, and threaten, but you cannot put down our will and ability to fight the power which forced the world into war and robbed Denmark of her freedom."

DANES WHO ESCAPED TO SWEDEN after the passenger traffic had been stopped by the Germans in the last days of April informed the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* that 40,000 Danes were armed and ready to fight if the Allies should invade through Denmark. On April 9 the Danish Freedom Council issued a proclamation saying: "When the Allied forces land on Danish soil the freedom movement will be prepared to render effective support. And it will be one of our tasks to try to prevent the Germans from destroying the country on their way out."

"Does this sabotage pay?" is a question that has often been asked—just as often as the question, "Does the Allied air offensive against Germany pay?" And the answer is: Yes, it pays, and it pays very good dividends at that.

The Danish Freedom Council has recently published a pamphlet regarding the sabotage and its importance. It mentions the fact that the Danish Recoil-Rifle Syndicate in Copenhagen during the occupation of Denmark has produced and repaired guns and machine guns for the Germans to an amount of 80 million Kroner, or to the tune of 65,000 Kroner a day. "Try to understand how many lives are being saved when the work is stopped for one single day in this one factory. And there are many factories in Denmark that were making parts for German weapons. In one district of Copenhagen," states the pamphlet, "260 workshops were employed by the German war machine, but they were all brought to a standstill when the transformer station for the district was

bombed. Many lives were saved—and many lives can be saved if the work is stopped by destroying one single transformer. Every delivery of war machinery to Germany gives her strength to continue the fighting and delays her defeat. Every bomb and every fire is therefore of importance."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION in Denmark has been to say the least unique since the last Danish Cabinet under Prime Minister Eric Scavenius retired last fall. The Germans have time and again tried to persuade King Christian to authorize a new Government, but the King's answer has every time been a firm refusal. The King is at present—and has been so since August 29 last year—a German prisoner. The country is without a Government and the Rigsdag has not been in session since that date. Denmark is being administered by the Germans through the department heads of the various government offices who, however, are unable to pass any new legislation. This arrangement was enforced by the German commander in chief in Denmark, General Herman von Hanneken, when he issued his decree whereby he took over full power in Denmark last fall and wherein he ordered that all government officials under punishment of death should continue their work.

*Svenska Dagbladet* printed some time ago an interesting article by a Dane, writing under the pen name Knud Lyhne, about the political developments in Denmark during the occupation. Knud Lyhne writes about the various political parties and their position and influence during the occupation. The Social Democrats had as their political leader the late Prime Minister Thorvald Stauning who enjoyed unlimited authority within his party. Like Eric Scavenius, Stauning believed that Germany would win. He was an old, sick, and tired man and was not interested in the change that had taken place within

the younger generation of the Social Democratic Party in regard to the defense policy and other national questions.

Thorvald Stauning's successor, Prime Minister Buhl, was in certain respects a stronger man than Stauning, but he believed for a time in the Scavenius policy regarding Germany. Buhl was against any form of open resistance and sabotage, and Knud Lyhne writes that it would at that time have been in vain to look for a Social Democrat on the underground front. These national mistakes, writes Knud Lyhne, will undoubtedly result in a loss of support for the Social Democrats—a support that will go further left when the war is over.

Regarding the Conservative Party Knud Lyhne writes that this party after the elections of March 23, 1943, has become the strongest next to the Social Democrats. Immediately after the occupation, the Conservatives, following their traditional national line, entered into a national coalition with the other political parties. Very soon it became apparent, however, that the Conservatives were unable to follow the foreign policy that was being pursued by the Government. The chairman of the Conservative Party, Christmas Möller, was from the first a spokesman for the national opposition and a bitter enemy of the Germans, and he consequently had to flee the country and go to England where he became the leader of the "Free Danes." The Germans kept an open eye on the Conservatives and on August 29 last year thirty-five Conservative members of the Rigsdag and many of the editors of the Conservative press were interned by the Germans. Later the Conservatives have been victims of German-inspired murderous attempts on the lives of the leaders—beginning with the attempts on the lives of Ole Björn Kraft and Aksel Möller—which were followed by several attacks and murders of Conservative Party members. Knud Lyhne predicts that the Conservatives with

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Christmas Möller as political leader will gain still more power when the war is over.

For the Farmers' Party and the Radical Party, of which latter Prime Minister Eric Scavenius is a member, Knud Lyhne expects that the political developments may necessitate a coalition to form a stronger liberal group.

Then there is the new party, "Danish Coalition," whose leader is Knud Sörensen, and who had nominated the late Kaj Munk as one of its candidates to the Rigsdag. Danish Coalition more than doubled its votes at the election last year, due very much to its sharp opposition to the Germans and its demand for an open break and open resistance to the occupation authorities. And it will no doubt count when the war is over that some of the members of this party have been very active in the national struggle for freedom.

The same can be said for the Communists. They also have been very active in the fight against the Germans, and it must be expected that they will get a great number of followers from the left wing of the Social Democratic Party.

The most important question in Denmark, however, is, "What will conditions be right after the war?" The Danes want first of all that a legal government shall be established as soon as possible on a democratic basis by a cooperation of all parties, including Danish Coalition and the Communists. "The deepest desire in the Danish people is a desire for re-establishment of law and order in the country, and nothing will be tolerated that does not tend to create exactly that."

THE DANISH AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST, Sten Gudme, who a couple of years ago escaped to England via Sweden, has paid a visit to the Danish colony in Sweden. He relates that it is sufficiently large to

populate any one of Denmark's larger provincial towns, and that there are people from all walks of life, workers, farmers, clerks, teachers, Army and Navy people—the latter with their own ships, and Gudme writes: "This little community could even have its own university with some hundreds of students and twelve Danish professors." It is a cross section of the Danish population.

A Danish refugee office has been established to take care of the problems of the Danes in Sweden, and the Swedish government has placed funds at the disposal of the Danish Minister in Stockholm as a loan to the Danish State to cover the expenses in connection with the administration of the refugees, a loan which the Danish treasury will be responsible for when the war is over.

Among the refugees are two hundred university students who are now studying in Lund, Gothenburg, Stockholm, or Uppsala. Two secondary schools have been established and Danish teachers take care of the instruction of the youngsters. For those who have arrived in Sweden without their parents residential schools have been established. Among these children are, for instance, all the boys from the fifth grade of a certain Copenhagen school who were compelled to take the trip across the Sound because they had blown up a great Danish factory working for the Germans.

Besides ordinary schooling and the studies at the universities, young Danish officers with the permission of the Swedish Government have established camps for auxiliary policemen who are being prepared for the day when the Germans shall be cleared out of Denmark. Nobody can foresee in what condition the Germans will leave the country, and it may be helpful for the Danish police to have skilled assistance in maintaining order during the period that will elapse until the dissolved Danish army can be recalled to the colors.

SOME DANES HAVE REFRAINED from being active on the Danish home front because they did not wish to challenge the Germans to start persecution of a particular minority of Danish citizens. But after the exodus of this minority the Danish underground felt more free to act, and from that time on sabotage has flourished and resistance grown to new heights, since it became certain that an innocent group could not be made the scapegoat for the inability of the German authorities to enforce their rule on Denmark.

The Danes who have been active in the underground movement are those who have the greatest difficulty in adjusting themselves to the inactivity in a neutral country. It is far from easy to come from the dangerous and exciting job of sabotaging the Germans and then suddenly to have to adjust one's self to a waiting time, away from the fight that is yours against the enemy, away from home, family, and friends. In their secure and snug haven in neutral Sweden they all fear for the security of their loved ones who are left behind in Denmark and whom they are unable to defend.

Many of the young men came to Sweden hoping that they would be permitted to go on to England to join the Allies in the active war against the enemy. This has, however—as in the case of thousands of young Norwegians—not been possible, and they must remain in Sweden for the duration, working in the forests, on road construction, or the like. Some of these young heroes have preferred to return to Denmark to face new dangers fighting the Germans.

Close contact and mutual understanding exist between the Norwegians and the Danes in Sweden. The Danes have all the time admired the Norwegian fighting spirit and they have been much encouraged to hear how highly their own efforts are rated in Norway, and how the Dan-

ish contributions of food have been a great help during these difficult and trying years. This Norwegian-Danish unity found expression in London, where the Ninth of April this year was commemorated at a joint service for the two countries.

INCREASING PRESSURE has been put on Danish workingmen in order to force them to take jobs in Germany. Many have escaped to Sweden to avoid it, but others have had to accept the conditions offered of 2.50 Marks an hour. When they get to Germany, however, they learn that what they will actually be paid is 0.71 Marks—the standard wage—and if they make a fuss they find themselves in concentration camps under the most terrible conditions. In one of these camps near Hamburg thirty Danish workers had been interned for insubordination, and of these eight died within three weeks. The official cause of death was "pneumonia," while the truth is that they died from malnutrition and diseases contracted in the camps due to unhygienic conditions.

A Danish worker who escaped from Germany reported to the Danish authorities that the prisoners in the concentration camp where he was imprisoned had been forced to do hard labor from six in the morning till six in the evening with ten minutes out for lunch. They were under constant guard day and night and must exercise before and after the working day. The Danish Minister to Berlin has in vain protested against these conditions, but in spite of protests, Danish workers have lately been sent to fight on the eastern front, after having been forced to swear allegiance to Hitler.

KING CHRISTIAN and his people received the happy news on April 29 that Crown Princess Ingrid, had given birth to a daughter. Mother and child are both

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well. In lieu of the royal salute which they could not give, Danish saboteurs celebrated the day with twenty-one acts of sabotage. According to the latest news received from Denmark, King Christian has recovered fairly well from his accident when he was thrown by his horse. He can now walk again without a cane and is often seen with the Queen in the park surrounding Sorgenfri Castle at Kongens Lyngby outside of Copenhagen.



## ICELAND

THE ICELANDIC PARLIAMENT which met on January 10 unanimously passed the bill for a Republican Constitution and a motion for the abrogation of the Danish-Icelandic Treaty of Union. Both were voted upon by a popular Referendum taking place in the days from May 20 to 23. As these measures had been passed unanimously by the Althing, the Referendum, as expected, was practically unanimous in approval, and preparations are under way for festivities to be held at Thingvellir on June 17 to celebrate the fact that the chief executive is now again an Icelander, resident in Iceland.

The Icelanders seem somewhat surprised and worried because their desire for a Republic seems to be interpreted in some papers in Sweden as a move away from Scandinavia.

On March 10, when the Althing had passed the resolution for the abrogation of the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union and the Constitution for an Icelandic Republic, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"At the same time as the Althing makes preparations for the establishment of an Icelandic Republic, which gives effect to

the ancient ideal of freedom for the nation, it desires to send the other Scandinavian nations a brotherly greeting and good wishes of freedom and happiness; and to declare that it regards it as a matter of course that the Icelandic nation endeavours to maintain the old bonds of kinship and culture which have united the nations of Scandinavia, as it is the desire of Icelanders to work in the Scandinavian cooperation after the war."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION according to preliminary reports for 1943 is good. Imports to Iceland amounted to the same as in 1942, or 248,000,000 crowns. Exports amounted to 233,000,000 crowns against 201,000,000 for the previous year. The banks report their foreign assets as amounting to 438,000,000 crowns by the end of the year 1943.

The revenues of the Icelandic treasury amounted in 1943 to 109,500,000 crowns against an expenditure of 93,100,000 with a surplus of 16,500,000 crowns. The national debt rose in the books to 63,700,000 crowns, owing to the fact that transfer of money due to Denmark cannot take place, but all such payments have been deposited in a special account for immediate transfer after Germany is beaten.

In spite of these rather promising figures, Icelanders look to the post-war readjustment with considerable anxiety. Prices are high and property must suffer a considerable deflation before trades can compete. Workers won a new increase in wages in February; the cost of living index rose three points the following month to 265, and people fear that it will rise more.

HOTEL ISLAND at Reykjavik, the biggest hotel in Iceland suffered a fire in February, in which one man lost his life. As it was situated in the old part of Reykjavik surrounded by wooden houses, this

fire looked very threatening for the whole center of Reykjavik, especially as a strong wind was blowing. Through superhuman effort of the Fire Brigade, greatly assisted by American Fire Fighting Units, such a calamity was averted.

THE HELP OF THE AMERICAN troops was also greatly appreciated when a small coastal vessel, M.S. *Laxfoss* stranded outside of Reykjavik in a blinding snow-storm. There were nearly one hundred passengers aboard and when the Icelandic rescue vessel could not approach the place, owing to its draught, a flat-bottomed troop barge was able to approach the vessel and take the passengers to safety.

THE NORRAENA FJELAGID (Scandinavian Association) on March 3 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of its sister organization the Norden Society of Stockholm, which was regarded as the foundation of the movement. Both the Regent and the Prime Minister addressed the assembly and many other voices were heard stressing the necessity to keep the connections with the brother nations strong. A gold medal and an honorary membership were conferred on the Regent, the Honorable Sveinn Björnsson, for his consistent endeavor in favor of a close cooperation between the Scandinavian nations.

For some time money has been collected for the Danes who fled from Nazi oppression and found refuge in Sweden. The murder of Kaj Munk has deeply stirred the mind of people in Iceland. His works were well known there and one of his dramas, *The Word*, was played both in Reykjavik and Akureyri and greatly acclaimed last winter. The school children of Iceland have taken up a collection of funds for the benefit of Danish and Norwegian children, with special reference to the fatherless children of Kaj Munk.

## SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

### Dinner for Sigrid Undset

Sigrid Undset, as the most famous of Norwegian refugees, has meant a great deal to her countrymen by her mere presence here as an embodiment of the Norwegian undaunted spirit. But not only that. She has given untiringly and generously of her time and strength to such tasks as speaking at Norwegian rallies, writing in American papers, and sending messages to the people at home.

In recognition of what she has done, the society Fritt Norge, which she helped to organize in 1941 and of which she is honorary president, gave a dinner Friday, May 5, in the home of the Norwegian Club in Brooklyn. The main speaker was president C. J. Hambro who in happier times was one of her chief interpreters in his book review column in Norway. He spoke of the unbroken national line that goes through all her work. In her reply Fru Undset said that she felt as though she had lived in Norway for two thousand years. The two great traits in the Norwegian character had been obedience to law and love of liberty. She wondered how the years of occupation—during which it had been a duty *not* to obey—would have affected the Norwegian habit of obedience to law, but she believed that it would reassert itself when Norway became free.

The president of Fritt Norge, Mr. Toralf Kandahl, Professor Öystein Ore of Yale University, and Consul General Rolf Christensen were the other speakers.

### The Ninth of April

The commemoration of the invasion of Denmark and Norway this year had peculiar significance from the fervent and rising hope that it will be the last time the Ninth of April dawns on the home countries under the German heel. At the

same time the increasing cruelty of the Nazis as they see their power slipping cannot but deepen our sympathy and respect for those who are resisting their persecution so courageously.

The Norwegian rally was held on Easter Day, April 9, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where a varied and popular program was given under the auspices of the associated societies which have taken the name Norsk Fylking. The main address was by Dr. Sverre Norborg. About 2,500 people were present.

The Danes on Monday, April 10, met for divine services in the First Presbyterian Church, where they were welcomed by the pastor, Dr. J. V. Moldenhawer. Rev. A. Th. Dorf preached in Danish. Consul General Bech in an English speech recalled the battle of Slesvig on Easter Day, ninety-six years ago, when a small Danish force held at bay a much larger German army.

#### **An Icelandic Jubilee**

The Icelandic National League of America commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding at the annual convention in Winnipeg February 21-23. A highlight of the convention was the visit and addresses of the Most Reverend Sigurgeir Sigurdsson, Bishop of Iceland, who came as the special representative of the Icelandic Government and nation.

The League has as its main purpose the preservation of the Icelandic cultural heritage in this country and has a number of local chapters in Canada and the United States as well as numerous individual members in both countries. It publishes an Annual, containing literary and historical material, which has won a place as one of the most significant Icelandic publications of its kind.

At the anniversary convention it was announced that His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and the Honorable Sveinn Bjornsson, Regent of Iceland, had consented to be-



*Bishop Sigurdsson*

come Honorary Patrons of the League.

The president of the League is Dr. Richard Beck, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures at the University of North Dakota, who was re-elected for a fifth consecutive term at the anniversary convention.

#### **The Visit of the Icelandic Bishop**

After attending the meeting of the Icelandic National League, the Most Reverend Sigurgeir Sigurdsson, Bishop of Iceland, visited the principal Icelandic settlements in Canada and the United States. Besides speaking at a great number of meetings of Icelanders, he spoke several times on the radio and sent a special greeting to Scandinavia. He preached in Icelandic churches and conducted a

service in Icelandic in New York City.

Bishop Sigurdsson was received enthusiastically by thousands of Icelanders, and was the recipient of honors also from non-Icelandic citizens. The University of North Dakota and Wagner College on Staten Island, the oldest college under the auspices of the National Lutheran Council, both showed their appreciation of his visit by awarding him honorary degrees.

#### Other Visitors from Iceland

Among distinguished visitors from Iceland to the United States can be mentioned Niels Dungal, professor in pathology at the University of Iceland, and several times President of it.

Mr. Arni Fridriksson, Director of the Fisheries Research Department of the University Research Institute and internationally prominent as the great authority on fish migration, especially cod and herring, has visited the principal Fishery Research Stations at the Pacific Coast and several inland hatcheries.

#### Resumption of Trade

The revival of the Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce, which has been dormant since the invasion in 1940, is a sign of hope. A dinner February 16 at the Waldorf Astoria, at which Crown Prince Olav was guest of honor, marked the reopening of the Chamber. All the speakers stressed the enormous tasks that lie before Norway and its friends, in rebuilding what has been destroyed and in catching up with modern developments in the time that has been lost. The president of the Chamber is Mr. Herman T. Asche.

#### Commemorating John Ericsson

At the customary dinner of the John Ericsson Society on March 9 at the Engineers' Club in New York, a proclamation from Governor Thomas E. Dewey was read setting aside the day to be

honored as John Ericsson Day. The survival of the United States of America was due, the Governor said, not only to the fighting men and the sacrifices made by men and women but to the achievements of its great minds who gave of their talents to the cause. Eminent among these was the inventor of the *Monitor*.

The Norden Club at Jamestown at its banquet on the same day passed a resolution endorsing the plan to have the *Monitor* raised after the war. The famous ship sank in a storm outside Cape Hatteras on December 30, 1862, and lies at a depth of three hundred feet. It is claimed that the hull can be seen in clear weather and that it would not be a superhuman task to raise it.

#### Help for Danish Refugees

The collection of the National American Denmark Association for the benefit of Danish refugees in Sweden, at the latest report available, had reached \$90,146.30. of this amount \$8,000.00 was a preliminary contribution from the proceeds of the great concert in the Metropolitan Opera House February 17 arranged by Lauritz Melchior with the assistance of other notable stars of the opera.

#### Karin Branzell Retires

With the close of the last opera season Karin Branzell retired after twenty years at the Metropolitan. Born in Sweden, she made her debut at the Stockholm Opera in 1912 and afterwards sang at all the most important musical centers in Europe, winning a place as one of the very greatest contralto singers in the world. At the Metropolitan she has sung principally Wagner rôles, Brangäne, Fricka, Erda, Ortrud, Waltraute, and others.

Retiring while still at the height of her power, we may hope that in concert repertoire she will contribute to making the treasures of Scandinavian song better known in this country.

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# THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,  
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

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## Trustees' Meeting

The Trustees of the Foundation held their spring meeting in the Harvard Club of New York City on May 6. The guests included Minister Wollmar F. Boström of Sweden, Consul General Helgi P. Briem of Iceland, Consul General Rolf Christensen of Norway, Professors Adolph B. Benson and Robert Herndon Fife of the Committee on Publications, Mr. Clifford N. Carver, Executive Chairman of the American Friends of Norway, Professor Helge Kökeritz of Yale University, Mr. Harald Gade of Philadelphia, and Mr. Herman T. Asche, President of the New York Chapter.

The President reported on the various activities of the Foundation and announced that the American Architecture Exhibit prepared in cooperation with the American and Swedish governments and the Museum of Modern Art has now, for the most part, reached Sweden and is scheduled to open in the National Gallery in Stockholm on June 2, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sweden-America Foundation.

## Fellows and Junior Scholars

Mr. Benjamin Eiriksson, Honorary Fellow from Iceland, took his master's degree in economics at the University of Minnesota on March 16. His thesis was a study of business cycles policy.

Mr. Eyjolfur Eiriksson, Junior Scholar from Iceland, who has been studying printing on a scholarship at the Technical Trade School, Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, has completed the first part of his course there and plans to return for further studies in the fall.

Mr. Jonas Jakobsson, Junior Scholar from Iceland, graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, in February with the B.A. degree in physics-meteorology.

Dr. Petter A. Lindström, Honorary Fellow from Sweden, who on completing his internship at the Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco, joined the staff of the Los Angeles General Hospital as resident surgeon, is now specializing in neurosurgery as resident on the Neurosurgical Service at the Los Angeles County Hospital.

Mr. Hlynur Sigtryggsson, Junior

Scholar from Iceland, is majoring in physics-meteorology at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Miss Gudrun O. Stephensen, Junior Scholar from Iceland, arrived in New York on March 22. Miss Stephensen, who studied for some time in Mrs. Alva Myrdal's social-pedagogical seminary in Stockholm, and has been in charge of the infant division of the Child Welfare Society in Reykjavik, will study infant nursing in this country.

#### Former Fellows

Dr. Arne Barkhuus, Fellow from Denmark 1936-37, left recently for Ethiopia as medical adviser to a group of American engineers who will assist in the development of agricultural and other resources there.

Miss Borghild Dahl, Fellow to Norway 1923-24, and author of *Glimpses of Norway*, relates the story of her long and courageous struggle against the handicap of almost total blindness in *I Wanted to See*, recently published by the Macmillan Company and favorably reviewed in numerous periodicals throughout the country. Miss Dahl, who was professor of Journalism and Literature at Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for many years, is also well known as a lecturer and radio speaker.

Dr. Gösta Franzén, Fellow from Sweden 1941-42, who has been in charge of the Swedish Information Bureau in San Francisco, has been appointed professor of the Scandinavian Languages at the University of Chicago for a period of five years.

Dr. Harald Ingholt, Fellow from Denmark 1921-22, delivered a series of six lectures under the auspices of Columbia University at Union Theological Seminary in February and March on "The Religion of Ancient Syria in the Light of Recent Archaeological Research."

Professor Edwin C. Jahn of Syracuse University, Fellow to Sweden 1929-30,

has recently been studying new developments in the cellulose and paper industry in Sweden.

Mr. Thorvaldur Hliddal, Fellow from Iceland 1940-42, was married on April 16 to Miss Frieda Taylor of Pittsburgh. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Sigurgeir Sigurdsson of Iceland.

Mr. Jens Nyholm, Fellow from Denmark 1927-28, assistant librarian at the University of California, Berkeley, has recently been appointed director of the Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. Marguerite Beck Block, Fellow to Sweden 1933-34, now curator of the Bush Collection of Religion and Culture at Columbia University, has contributed to *Church History* for March 1944 an article on Jesper Svedberg, Swedish bishop and hymnologist (1653-1735) and father of the great philosopher Emanuel Swedenborg.



Helge Kökeritz

Dr. Helge Kökeritz, Fellow from Sweden 1941-42, has been appointed professor of English at Yale University. Pro-

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fessor Kökeritz, who took his doctor's degree at Uppsala University in 1932, was docent in English there from 1932 to 1939. In 1940 he came to the United States as a Foundation lecturer and was later appointed visiting professor of English at the University of Minnesota. Through his many publications Dr. Kökeritz has won recognition as one of the leading authorities in the world on the history of the English language. In 1943 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to write a book on Shakespeare's English. In addition to his research this year Dr. Kökeritz has been teaching courses in Swedish at Harvard University.

Dr. Bertil Ohlin, Fellow from Sweden 1922-23, now professor of economics at the University of Stockholm, is at present in the United States as representative of the Swedish Government at the Congress of the International Labor Office in Philadelphia. Dr. Ohlin is the author of many books on economic subjects, several of which have appeared in English, among them *Interregional and International Trade* (1933) and *International Economic Reconstruction* (1936).

Mr. Per G. Stensland, Fellow from Sweden 1941-42, now on the staff of the American-Swedish News Exchange, has been appointed lecturer in Swedish in the Department of Germanic Languages at Columbia University. Mr. Stensland will also give a graduate course on Swedish popular movements in the Department of Adult Education at Teachers College.

#### Sweden-America Foundation

Sweden-America Foundation announces for 1944 an extensive series of lectures on the United States covering almost every aspect of American life and culture. Many former Fellows of the Foundation offer lectures on the subjects in which they specialized during their stay in this country.

#### Jacob Texière Dies

The Danish actor, Jacob Texière, well known for his interpretative readings of Hans Christian Andersen, who gave a series of recitals in the United States under the auspices of the Foundation in 1936-37, died on April 30 in Uppsala, Sweden, where he had fled from Nazi-occupied Denmark. Mr. Texière bore a striking resemblance to Andersen and in his readings not only impersonated the author of the fairy tales but imitated all the characters from the *Proud Teapot* to the *Ugly Duckling*.

#### Review Article Reprinted

Minister Wollmar F. Boström's article "Sweden Looks to the Post-War World" in the REVIEW for December 1943 has been reprinted in abridged form and distributed to some 15,000 additional readers by the American-Swedish News Exchange, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York. Copies are still available on request.

#### New Icelandic Catalogue

Professor Halldor Hermannsson, Curator of the Fiske Icelandic Collection at Cornell University and a Trustee of the Foundation, has recently published a Catalogue of the additions to the Collection from 1927 to 1942. Since the First Supplement to the Catalogue was published, Mr. Hermannsson states in the preface, some 5000 items have been added, bringing the total up to 21,830. "The additions here recorded consist almost exclusively of books, pamphlets, and periodicals printed during the last fifteen years," he notes. "Very few items of earlier dates have been acquired, the principal one among these being Peder Palladius' *Catechismus* of Holar 1576 which is the only known copy in existence."

#### Gifts to the Library

Through the kind offices of Mrs. Adèle Heilborn, Secretary of Sweden-America Foundation, the Schofield Memorial Li-

brary of the Foundation was presented recently with a valuable gift of books and pamphlets by the publishers. Among the most important are *Vem Är Vem i Norden* from Bonnier, *Norstedts Uppslagsbok* from Norstedt, *Svenskt Författarlexikon 1900-1940*, from Rabén & Sjögren, all useful reference works, and *Norge, Natur och Näringsliv* by Hans W. Ahlmann from Kooperativa Förbundet.

#### American-Scandinavian Forum

The American-Scandinavian Forum (Cambridge Chapter) has continued its monthly meetings in the Phillips Brooks House Parlor, Harvard University, with lectures and musical entertainment followed by a social hour around the coffee table. On January 28 Lt. Norman S. von Rosenvinge, U.S.C.G.R., spoke on "Scandinavians and Greenland." Lt. Comm. Skinner of the Northland, who was in the audience, made a valuable contribution to the discussion from the floor. The soloist of the evening was Miss Ruth Canavan of Cambridge, who was accompanied by Mrs. Mathilde Thomsen Ward, a Forum member.

On February 25 Mrs. J. M. Maguire gave an illustrated lecture on the work of the American Red Cross in the Army, with special discussion of the conditions in Iceland and Greenland. Mrs. Katherine Wall of West Roxbury, Mass., sang Swedish folk songs to her own accompaniment on the piano.

On March 31, Mr. Kaare Petersen, former Fellow of the Foundation from Norway and now economist with the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission in New York, spoke on "Norway's Economic Problems." Miss Anna Jansen of Cambridge, pianist, was guest artist of the evening.

#### Augustana Chapter

The Rev. William Richards, pastor of the Congregational Church at Atkinson, Illinois, addressed the Augustana Chap-

ter at a meeting in the college library on March 20. Mr. Richards told of his experiences in Denmark during the four years of the first World War, first as a Fellow of the Foundation, and later as a member of the staff of the American Legation in Copenhagen. In addition to the speaker and his wife, the guests included the Rev. and Mrs. Stanley Graf of Moline and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Petersen of Rock Island. Miss Jane Ohlsen, a student in the Augustana School of Music, accompanied by Miss Helen Roetzheim, sang Danish folk songs in English translation. Refreshments were served in the Periodical Room of the Library with the Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Munson, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Olson, and Miss Henriette Naeseth as hosts and hostesses.

#### California Chapter

At the annual meeting of the California Chapter at the Berkeley Women's City Club on February 9 the following officers were elected for the year 1944: President, Professor T. H. Goodspeed; First Vice President, Mrs. Adolf Pabst; Second Vice President, Mr. Olof Lundberg; Third Vice President, Professor Sturla Einarsson; Secretary, Dean E. C. Voorhies; Treasurer, Mr. Jens Nyholm; Member-at-large on the Executive Committee, Professor A. G. Brodeur.

To illustrate the subject of the evening, "The Literature of War-Time Scandinavia," an impressive display of striking posters and literally hundreds of books and other publications had been assembled. The first speaker, Mr. Jens Nyholm of the University Library, devoted himself to the Danish section of the display. In a vigorous and eloquent address, he described and commented upon Denmark's devotion and loyalty to the cause of freedom and her opposition to the German occupation.

Mr. H. Jacobsen, a student at the University of California and former student at the University of Oslo, who was there



when the German occupation of the Norwegian capital took place and later was arrested by the Gestapo, spoke on the Norwegian part of the display. He stressed the many and varied contributions which Norway is making to the cause of the United Nations and her unceasing and heroic fight against the Nazis, much of which was reflected in the Norwegian posters and pamphlets shown.

The last speaker was Dr. Gösta Franzen, Director of the Swedish Information Bureau in San Francisco and Lecturer at the University of California. He spoke on Sweden's position in the crisis as reflected by its wartime literature and publications. Dr. Franzen commented upon the great service rendered by a number of American correspondents and columnists, including Mr. Raymond Clapper, who visited Sweden for several weeks, in explaining to American readers the Swedish neutrality position.

#### Chicago Chapter

The Chicago Chapter gave a luncheon at the Arts Club on March 22 in honor of Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, President of Augustana College and Theological Seminary and Trustee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Dr. Bergendoff spoke on "The Faith of the Foundation."

Mr. and Mrs. Lauritz Melchior were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Chicago Chapter at the Kungsholm Swedish restaurant on April 27. After luncheon the members were the guests of Mr. Frederick A. Chramer, who showed his colored film on Denmark, edited from pictures taken by Mr. Melchior and the National Geographic Society, in the famous Little Theater of the Kungsholm.

On May 20 the Chapter gave a luncheon at the Arts Club in honor of the distinguished economist, Dr. Bertil Ohlin,

former Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden.

#### Dana College Chapter

The Dana College Chapter held a meeting on March 31 in memory of the martyred Danish church leader and poet, Kaj Munk. The Rev. John M. Jensen, who has translated four of Munk's sermons and published them in book form, spoke forcefully and challengingly of the work and influence of this great Danish opponent of Nazism and of decadent Christianity. Tributes to Kaj Munk were presented by the Rev. Lawrence Siersbeck of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Musical entertainment was provided by Miss Leila Larsen, Miss Helene Rasmussen, Miss Agnes Larsen, and a Danish girls' sextette. An interested audience of over 125 people attended the dinner and program.

#### New York Chapter

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach entertained the New York Chapter at a reception in their home at 170 East 64th Street, on the evening of February 25. President Ewald B. Lawson of Upsala College spoke briefly on Abraham Lincoln, and Dr. Helge Larsen, Fellow from Denmark, and Associate Curator of Prehistoric Archaeology at the American Museum of Natural History, gave a short account of his recent excavations in Alaska.

Professor Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University, former Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark, addressed the Chapter at a meeting in the Park Lane Hotel on March 24. Professor Commager, who is a distinguished authority on American history and had recently given a course of lectures on that subject at Cambridge University, spoke on "England's Domestic Program."



**The Voice of Norway.** By Halvdan Koht and Sigmund Skard. Columbia University Press. 1944. Price \$3.50.

One of the happy by-products of the present crisis is the unparalleled opportunity that is afforded us Americans to grow in understanding of the peoples who are fighting our battles with us. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to the scholars in exile in our country who through their scholarship are serving both their own country and the world at large.

In *The Voice of Norway* the central theme is the struggle for freedom and law which is dominant throughout history. Both authors emphasize the unity and continuity that one might perhaps expect to find in a small country which in its long history has never been occupied—I will not say conquered—by foreign forces before 1940.

In a brief 116 pages Dr. Koht sketches how "Free Men Build Their Society" with a broad sweep, a sure touch, and a masterly simplicity that can be the result only of wide, mature scholarship. The hard struggle for a livelihood which a stern land imposed upon its children made for the development of sturdy individualists, but also for a strong sense of social solidarity between kin and neighbors. As the strong localism, also largely a result of geographic conditions, gave way to nationalism, the rights of individuals were preserved through a remarkable development of laws and institutions, reaching its culmination in the thirteenth century. No chapter in the book is more valuable than the one on medieval law. Professor Koht indicates rather than explains why a people so highly developed lost its national independence. He emphasizes, however, that through the centuries of foreign rule freedom was kept alive by the people's insistence upon their rights under the law. When "the idea of personal freedom joined hands with that of national independence" the country was able to carry through the revolution of 1814. In three brief chapters the author shows how the Norwegians after establishing the Constitution of 1814, the only liberal constitution of the day, carried their belief in liberty and law to its logical conclusion. They established an effective, workable political democracy. It is amusing to learn, however, that "Suffrage was made universal in 1898 and was extended to women in 1907" (p. 86). Impressive is the development of the social and economic democracy which has many a lesson to teach larger and richer countries. Norway attained a high standard of living economically, intellectually, and spiritually. In his final chapter the author sketches the efforts of Norway "For Interna-

tional Justice." The benefits of law and liberty cannot be isolated.

In the second part of the book Dr. Skard traces how "Life Unfolds in Literature," developing the same central theme of liberty and law. Beginning with the Eddas with their "air of morning," he shows that even in primitive society there was a conception of freedom under law, which found more definite expression through the skaldic poets—among whom Sigvat, the skald of St. Olaf, is preeminent—and the saga writers, the greatest of whom was Snorre. "The Sun from the South" brought "the perfect law of liberty," and old and new was harmonized in "The New Culture" of the thirteenth century. The most notable literary expression of the spirit of the age is *The King's Mirror*. Dr. Skard shows how "The Stream Goes Underground" during the centuries of foreign rule, and cultural continuity is maintained through the farming class and expressed in the folk literature. In tracing through its successive stages the rise of modern Norway, when the stream emerges, the author sketches the great literary figures that were towering exponents of the Norwegian spirit, Holberg, Wergeland, Ibsen, and Bjørnson. Many others are mentioned of the older and newer generations who have contributed to Norway's rich literature and joined in "Accepting the Heritage." The book closes with a tribute to the heroic poets of today in "The Hour of Trial," who are passing on the torch, for, "Spirit we know endures and always life will grow." (Överland.)

Dr. Skard writes with warmth and conviction. He is both poet and scholar. The adherence to the theme seems at times a little forced, although the underlying idea is fundamentally sound.

The book leaves the reader with a feeling that cannot be expressed better than in the words which Dr. Skard quotes from Duun: "This, he thought, was life—to extend one's roots back to what had been, and stretch ahead to what has never been, but which has slept within us just the same, from time immemorial."

KAREN LARSEN

Karen Larsen is professor of history in St. Olaf College.

**Nobel—Prize Donor.** By Michael Evlanoff. Fleming H. Revell. 1943. Price \$2.50.

This is a rambling, disjointed, and strangely pompous story of the Nobel clan, with emphasis on Emmanuel Nobel, whom the author knew well for some years before the industrialist's death in 1932. It is an account, not only of the Nobel family and its world-wide and diversified business, but of the history and customs of the times through which the Nobels lived their useful and interesting lives. This furnishes many fascinating sidelights that help to fill out the picture.

But Mr. Evlanoff does not know the art of restraint, and he follows eagerly, and for

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long stretches, one tempting spoor after another, thereby leaving not only the Nobels, but the weary reader as well, far in the distance. In addition, the author is fond of airing his own views and thoughts on a number of political, historical, religious, and economic subjects. None of these attempts impress this reviewer by their originality or profundity. Finally, and this gets to be terribly boring before many dozen pages, Mr. Evlanoff is so proud of what he has read and retained of the works of great writers and thinkers that he all too frequently injects more or less appropriate sentences within quotation marks. It must also be stated with regret that the proof reading has been very carelessly done. It seems almost shocking to see the great Hjalmar Branting given only one of his Christian names—Karl, and that the one by which he was not known.

Under and beside all this fluff and affection are found all the facts concerning the careers of the various Nobels. The author draws heavily—and always with due credit—on many previous biographies of the inventor of dynamite. There is nothing much new or startling here. But it is all pleasantly told; sometimes in the engaging style of the biographers of the late nineteenth century. Mr. Evlanoff obviously is a cultured gentleman. Bertha von Suttner appears in a long, three-dimensional description. Like many other Nobel biographers, Mr. Evlanoff has fallen for the temptation of giving her much more space than she deserves. There are some excellent photographs in the book, and a very useful table of all the prize winners up to 1939.

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

**Latchstring Out.** By Skulda V. Banér. Illustrated by David Hendrickson. Houghton Mifflin. 1944. Price \$2.75.

Reminiscent of the gay paintings by Carl Larsson, this autobiographical account of a childhood in a small Michigan town at the turn of the century, teems with life and vibrates with merry colors. It is fresh, ingenuous, cosy; a Swedish American record unique in its sunny optimism and contagious humor.

But it is considerably more than that. For one thing, Miss Banér can write, and her story of little "Stumpastina" is not only tender and amusing; it is done with deft strokes by an author of genuine psychological insight.

Also, Miss Banér has given us a superb panorama of a Swedish American community, crowded with swift cartoons or gently drawn profiles. We know all these people intimately by the time the book ends. They are not all brilliant or wise or charitable—often, indeed, the opposite—but they live and breathe and cast their own shadows.

*Latchstring Out* deserves a wide and warm reception. It is an honest story that leaves fresh and pleasant memories. David Hendrickson's charming illustrations contribute to making it one of the most attractive books of the year.

H.L.



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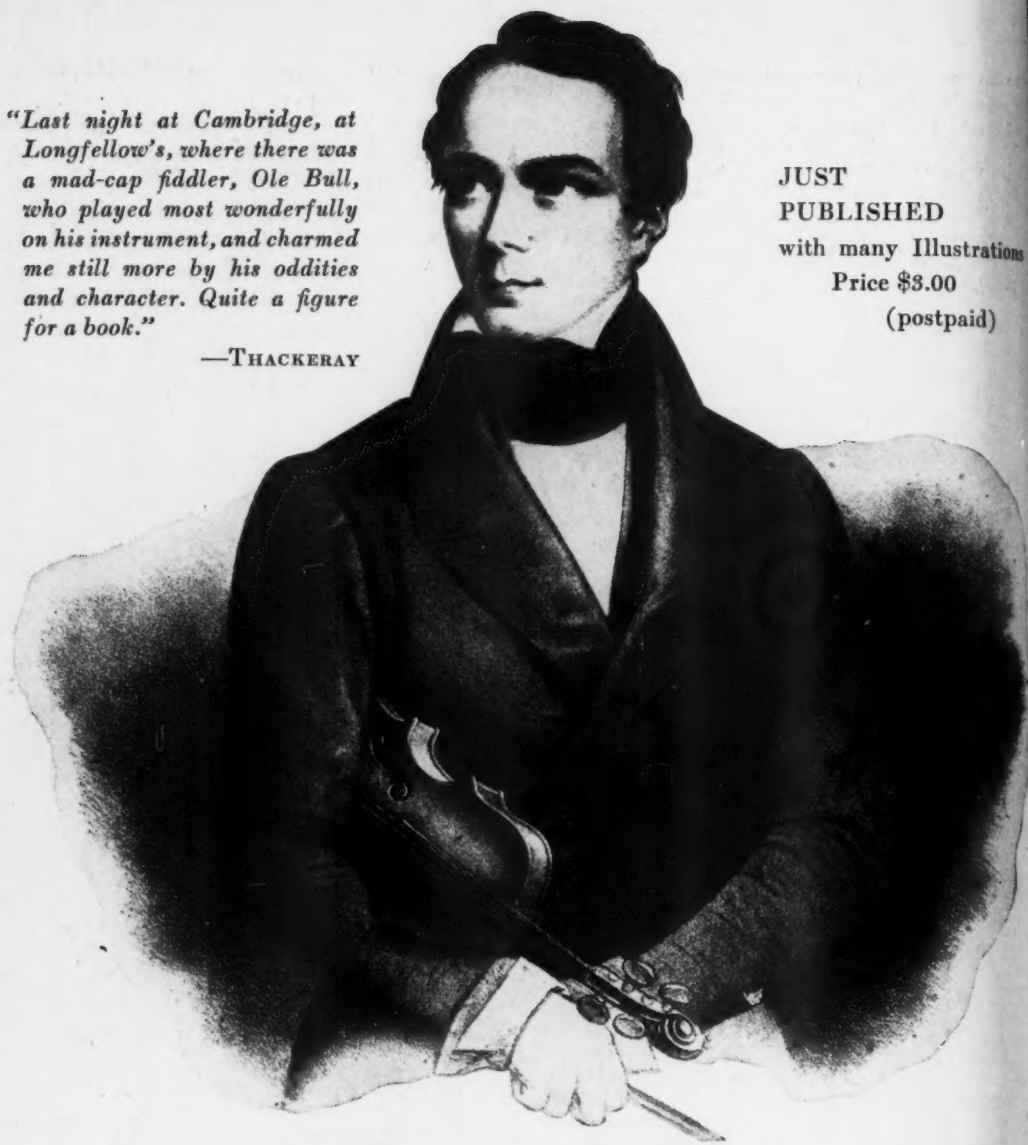
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